THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MARCH 4th.

The Inaugural Procession—How it Will be Formed—Who are to Participate—The Programme of the Congressional Committee.

The Committee on Procession, under the instructions of the General Committee on Inauguration, unofficial ceremonies, on March 4, have arranged the procession as follows:—

Grand Marshal and Aids.
Cavalry.
President and Vice-President-elect. Suite. President United States. Suite.
Committee of Arrangements, Senate and House.
Band.
Twelfth Infantry.
Band.
Forty-fourth Infantry.
Band.
United States Marines.
Battery United States Artillery.
Above under command of Colonel Wallace, United States Army.
Volunteer Military Organizations, armed and uniformed.
Band.
Washington Greys.
Band.
Third Maryland Infantry
Baxter's Fire Zouaves.
Butler Zouaves.
Albany Burgesses Corps.
Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents of United States.
Supreme Court United States and their officers.
Court of Claims United States and their officers.
Supreme Court Dist. Col. and their officers.
Senators, Senators elect, and ex-Senators.
Members of the House of Representatives, members elect, and ex-members.
Foreign Ministers.
Corps Diplomatique.
Grant and Colfax Electors.
National and Congressional Republican Committees.
National Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Committees.
Corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown.
Levy Court.
Board of Commissioners, Metropolitan Police, Governors of States and Territories.
Soldiers of the War of 1812.
Soldiers of the Mexican war and Soldiers' Home.
Heads of Bureaus of Executive Departments.
Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.
Clergy.
Delegations from States and Territories.
Republican Clubs of the District of Columbia.
The Organizations under General Ekin.
German Target Association.
Washington Turnverein.
Boys in Blue of the District of Columbia.
United States Fire Department, with its visitors in order of date of institution.
City of Washington Fire Department and visitors, in order of date of institution,

The above arrangement having been directed by the Committee on Procession.

I. The escort of United States troops, under Colonel Wallace, will, under his direction, form facing the President's Mansion, to receive and escort the President of the United States, and the President and Vice-President-elect, their suites and the Committees of Arrangements of the Senate and House of Representatives. Pennsylvania avenue, from Fifteen and-a-half street to Seventeenth street, will be kept clear of all organizations save this escort.

II. All armed volunteer military organizations uniformed will form on Pennsylvania avenue, from Seventeenth street toward the Circle, the right resting on Seventeenth street, under the direction of the following Deputy Marshals;—General E. W. Rice, General Frank J. Herron, General M. McEwen, Thomas C. Cox, General J. M. Hedrick, General George W. Clark, Colonel James A. Magruder, A. B. Mullett, Z. D. Gilman, Colonel Timothy Lubey, Colonel J. H. Clendening, General William Vandever, General James F. Rusling, Colonel William T. Simms, R. B. Mohun, Colonel William S. Carr, C. F. Stansbury, J. R. Roche, E. Baldwin.

III. All those enumerated in the order for the procession who may be willing to attend, and who will be found included between the ex-Presidents of the United States and officers of the army and navy, will be formed on Sixteenth-and-a-half street, west of the President's Square, under the direction of the following deputy marshals, the right on Pennsylvania avenue:—General Lawrence, Colonel William H. Philip, Major S. R. Harrington, Charles Werthington, Mr. Chilton, Edward Pendleton, Major Richard Middleton, Colonel Frank Jones, Major George Hill, Dr. J. Mercer, George N. Hicks, F. C. Adams, James C. Griswold, P. H. Donegan, Captain T. A. Stone, Major H. A. Hall, M. R. Shankland.

IV. Officers of the army, navy, and marine corps, not attached to other organizations, and the clergy, will form on Seventeenth street, east side, south of Pennsylvania avenue, the right on Pennsylvania avenue, under the direction of the following deputy marshals.—General J. M. Corse, Major Cashe, Major Augustus Nicholson, Colonel George Gibson, Colonel Henry Rathbone, Commander E. Simpson, Lieutenant Commander Manly, Lieutenant Commander G. H. Perkins, Captain C. P. Patterson, Wythe Denby.

V. It has been determined by the committee to place the fire organizations on the left, both to keep up the interest of all in the procession to the end, forming, as they must, one of the most attractive features of the procession, and to render them available in case of fire. They will form on H street, right on E ghteenth street, massing on H towards the right, leaving open the cross streets north and south; it will be under the direction of the following deputy marshals:—Chief Deputy, Dr. C. H. Nichols, E. J. Middleton, Riley A. Shinn, Emil S. Frederick, William Dickson, J. C Clary, William O. Drew, John H. Nicolay, Thomas C. Cox, General O'Beirne.

VI. The division under charge of Deputy Marshal-General James A. Ekin, composed of Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee, Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Central Grant and Colfax Club, Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, German Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, together with visiting California Club, and such other organizations as may be assigned to this division, will form on Seventeenth street, right on Pennsylvania avenue, and massed on the north side, under the direction of the following deputy marshals:—General James A. Ekin, Colonel H. G. Otis, E. B. Seeland, John Allman, Captain C. H. Hanley, Captain J. C. Dougherty, Major William Short, Major A. N. Seip, W. Frank Kelly, Theodore H. N. McPherson, Warren J. Callahan, Alexander M. Kenaday.

The marshals will see that H street be left clear.

VII. The Republican clubs of the District will form on Eighteenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, right on the avenue, under the direction of deputy marshals:—Chief Deputy, Major Church Howe, Cyrus Lukens, B. F. Thomas, W. S. Shepherd, Thomas Cromwell, John A. Pfau, Colonel S. P. Lee, Captain S. A. Duckall, Charles E. English, Dr. Joseph H. Borland, C. F. Stansbury, W. W. Ultz, Dr. Sophon C. Scott.

VIII. The Boys in Blue will form on H street west, right towards the Capitol, and resting on Seventeenth street or Pennsylvania avenue, under their marshals.

IX. The delegations from the States and Territories will accompany the Republican clubs of the District, and will report on Eighteenth street to Chief Deputy Marshal Major Church Howe.

X. The German Target Association and Washington Turnverein, together with the organizations visiting them, will form on Eighteenth street north of Pennsylvania avenue, right on Pennsylvania avenue, under Deputy Marshals John Andrews, J. S. McKinny, John D. Patterson, W. W. Wallis, and Colonel Aaron Goldwin.

At 10 A. M., March 4, the deputy marshals will be expected to report to the grand marshal at his office, No. 156 Pennsylvania avenue, over Boyle's confectionery store, that their organizations are in position.

A single gun from Dupont's battery, under orders from Colonel Wallace, will announce to all that the President and President-elect are ready to move to the Capitol. The chief deputy marshal of each division must then inform himself of the progress of the organization preceding him; he will be responsible for that portion of the line under his general charge.

The Capitol will be approached from the south side. The escort of United States troops, save the cavalry, will pass entirely around the square east of the Capitol, and will remain on A street north.

The volunteer organizations will form east of the Capitol and facing towards it.

Divisions will file in line behind the organizations preceding them, and will face towards the Capitol. They will be held thus until breaking from the right to march to the left. After the escort they will follow the President of the United States to the Executive Mansion.

All carriages in the line will pass along the east front of the Capitol, and will be taken charge of by some one appointed by the committee for this purpose.

Colonel Wallace has been notified that a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns is to be fired as soon as the President shall have taken the oath of office.

It will be noticed that by this arrangement the President of the United States will, on his return to the Executive Mansion, pass along the front of those who have had the honor to escort him to the Capitol. By this means all will see him. When the escort shall have saluted the President at the Executive Mansion, deputy marshals may dismiss their organizations; but it is here stated that it is desirable that they file past the Presidential Mansion before they are dismissed.

Organizations reporting after this will be directed to report to the chief deputy marshals of divisions for assignment.

The Grand Marshal will wear his uniform of major general, with committee badge and sash as field officer of the day.

Aids to grand marshal, uniform, if entitled to it, blue baldric, trimmed with silver; saddle-cloth white, trimmed with blue. Those not entitled to uniform, plain black.

Deputy marshals, uniform, if they are entitled to it, red baldric, trimmed with silver; saddle-cloth white, trimmed with red. Baton red, gilt acorn ends, and red ribbon. Those not entitled to uniform, plain black.

In the divisions in the procession chief deputy marshals will head their divisions, and assign places on the flanks to all those assisting them.

The aids to the grand marshal will be in line in rear of him. They are:—Major E. B. Russell, Captain Eugene Wells, William Remsen, Major R. M. Hill, Colonel Knox, Colonel Graves, General H. H. Bingham, Captain S. C. Plummer, Albert Delafield, Colonel Thomas J. Hoyt, Captain R. H. Montgomery, Captain A. W. Preston, Willie A. Harlan, Lieutenant Story, Lieutenant Totten, Thomas M. Shepherd, Lieutenant Metcalf, Lieutenant Garrison, Major Gardner, Lieutenant Gray, Mr. McBlair, Colonel McNett.

The above comprises those organizations that have reported to the committee.

To correct any errors that may have been made, a printed programme of convenient form will be printed by the committee for the use of those participating, and can be had at committee headquarters, No. 407 F street, Wednesday morning. Any changes or additions will appear on printed programmes, and will be announced.

The following Deputy Marshals are requested to report to the Grand Marshal, at No. 156 Pennsylvania avenue, at 9 30 A. M., March 4, for assignment to divisions, which may be largely increased:—Major Hiram Brown, Edward Cook, General N. Propper, T. C. Jones, Captain R. R. Moffat, Charles H. Watson, John T. Johnson, William H. Brown, Henry Butler.

ALEXANDER S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.,
Grand Marshal.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

The Speakership.

The caucus of the Republican members of the new House of Representatives yesterday nominated Hon. James G. Blaine, the member from the Third district of Maine, for the Speakership. The Democrats have given the empty honor of a nomination to Hon. Michael C. Kerr, the member from the Third district of Indiana, but Mr. Blaine will of course be elected.

The Hon. James G. Blaine was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1830, and graduated at Washington College in 1847. He adopted the profession of journalism, which also was formerly the profession of his predecessor, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and having removed to Maine, assumed editorial charge of the Kennebec *Journal*, a weekly newspaper published at Augusta, the capital of the State. Subsequently he conducted for several years the *Advertiser*, a daily paper published in Portland. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and was returned in 1864, again in 1866, and yet again in 1868. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads; in the Thirty-ninth he was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, and also a member of the Special Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of the Committee on War Debts of Loyal States; in the Fortieth Congress he has served on the Committees on Appropriations and Rules. His services in the Maine Legislature as Speaker of the lower house, and his experience in Congress as the frequent chairman of the Committee of the Whole, will qualify him for a creditable discharge of the duties with which he is to be entrusted.

The Clerkship.

The Hon. Edward McPherson was renominated for the Clerkship of the House, having received 83 votes, while his two competitors received but 48 together. Mr. McPherson was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, in this State, July 31, 1830; graduated at the Pennsylvania College in 1848; became a journalist, and edited a Harrisburg paper for some years, and subsequently one at Gettysburg; then turned his attention to farming, and in 1858 was elected a Representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1860. In 1863 he was appointed President Lincoln Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but resigned that position on being elected Clerk of the House of Representatives the same year. He was re-elected to the same position in 1865, and again in 1867. He is the compiler of a valuable political manual, and since the death of Thaddeus Stevens has been at work upon a life of that statesman.

We append a list of the Clerks of the House from the establishment of the present Government, with the dates of the commencement and expiration of their service:—

John Beckley, Va.	1789-1797
Jonathan Williams Condy, Pa.	1797-1800
John Holt, Oswald, Pa.	1800-1801
John Beckley, Va.	1801-1807
Patrick Magruder, Md.	1807-1815
Thomas Dougherty, Ky.	1815-1822
Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Pa.	1822-1833
Walter S. Franklin, Pa.	1833-1838
Hugh A. Garland, Va.	1838-1841
Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Pa.	1841-1843
Caleb B. McNulty, Ohio	1843-1845
Benjamin B. French, N. H.	1845-1847
Thomas Jefferson Campbell, Tenn.	1847-1850
Richard M. Young, Ill.	1850-1851
John W. Forney, Pa.	1851-1853
William Cullom, Tenn.	1853-1857
James C. Allen, Ill.	1857-1860
John W. Forney, Pa.	1860-1861
Emerson Etheridge, Tenn.	1861-1863
Edward McPherson, Pa.	1863-.....

General Grant's Inaugural.

The Washington correspondents are all upon the anxious seat about General Grant's inaugural. It is not necessary to possess the faculty of prescience to predict what its main points will be, and we may as well give them, to wit:—1. In favor of the suffrage amendment, economy, retrenchment, reform, and strict accountability in the collection of revenue. 2. In favor of Congressional reconstruction in the South. 3. In favor of law and order in the South—peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must. 4. In favor of admitting the outstanding Southern States with all proper speed. 5. In favor of a new consultation with England in regard to the Alabama claims, or possibly the enunciation of a new, vigorous, and unmistakable national policy in that regard. 6. In favor of the independence of Cuba. 7. In favor of a fresh and invigorating treatment of the Mexican question. 8. In favor of the gradual absorption of the entire North American continent, from the North Pole to the Equator, under the United States flag, in order to avoid future perplexities and complications with foreign and little local powers when we have determined to construct railroads, canals or telegraph lines across the Continent at any point—and especially when we have concluded to construct the grand Logitudinal or Continental Railroad, bisecting the Continent from Alaska through the parks of Mexico to Tehuantepec. This platform, with a dash of spice about our marvellous prosperity as a nation, his personal desire for everlasting peace with all nations, and particularly among ourselves, will, altogether, make a magnificent inaugural, for the utterance of which the nation, from one end to the other, will joyfully return thanks.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Speakership of the House of Representatives—Schuyler Colfax's Farewell Address—Hon. T. M. Pomeroy Speaker Pro tem.

Gen. Grant Preparing His Inaugural—What It Will Advocate—The Cabinet Question a Mystery Still.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership of the House.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—At 10 o'clock and five minutes Speaker Colfax arose, and stated that after the delivery of his farewell address he would ask the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, to act as Speaker *pro tem.* He then proceeded to read his farewell address.

Speaker Colfax's Farewell Address.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following is the text of the Speaker's farewell address, delivered to the House this morning:—

Gentlemen:—The opening of the legislative day at the close of which I must enter upon another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office which, by your kindness and confidence, I have held; to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session.

The parting word amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless to attempt to conceal.

The fourteen years during which I have been associated with the representatives of the people here have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues, and of grave decisions, vitally affecting the entire republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes, which so often reproduced in this arena a debate the warmth of feeling of our antegonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history; and I but refer to them to express the joy, which apparently is shared by the mass of our countrymen, that the storm-cloud of war, which so long darkened our national horizon, at last passed away, leaving our imperilled Union saved, and that, by the decree of the people, more powerful than Presidents, or Congresses, or armies, Liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present position of our republic amongst the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources, exemplified by the war that enveloped them; with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates to the oppressed of all other climes; with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and mineral capacities; with our frontage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting these opposite shores, and becoming the highway of nations, the United States commands that respect among the powers of the world which ensures the maintenance of all its national rights, and the security of all its citizens from oppression or injustice abroad.

Nor is this all. The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of the people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our Revolution, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that, within a few years, has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary, and other lands. May we not all hope that, by the moral but powerful force of our example, fetters may everywhere be broken, and that some of us may live to see that happy era when slavery and tyranny shall no more be known throughout the world, from the rivers to the ends of the earth?

I cannot claim that, in the share I have had in the deliberations and the legislation of this House as a member and an officer, I have always done that which was wisest and best in word and in act, for none of us are infallible. But that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that, devoted, as all know, to principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount, and above all party ties, I can conscientiously assert; and that I have sought to mitigate the asperities which the collision of opposing parties so often evoke, must be left to my fellow-members to verify.

In the responsible duties of the last six years, I have endeavored to administer the rules you have enacted for your guidance, both in letter and in spirit, with an impartiality uninfluenced by political associations and antagonisms. And I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification that, while no decision has been reversed, there has been no appeal, sometimes taken as they are by a minority as a protest against the power under the rules of a majority, which has ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If, in the quickness with which a presiding officer here is often compelled to rule, hour after hour, on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all members in their rights, to advance the progress of public business, and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has justly wounded any one, I desire to withdraw it unreservedly.

I leave this hall with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities on the sand, but to engrave our friendships on the granite.

But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life; farewell to this hall, which in its excitements and restless activities so often seems to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart; and finally, fellow-members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have always given me in the difficult and often complex duties of this Chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, I bid you farewell.

How the Address Was Received.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

As early as 9 o'clock the gallery of the House and the hall leading to it were packed with people to hear Colfax's closing address. He had scarcely closed when a storm of sheers and clapping of hands arose from all parts of the House, in the midst of which the ex-Speaker retired, being much affected. When the excitement had ceased, Mr. Woodward of Pennsylvania offered, on behalf of the Democrats, a resolution of endorsement, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Representative Pomeroy, Speaker Pro Tem.

Then Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts proposed the name of Theodore Pomeroy, of New York, for Speaker, and he was unanimously elected for the remainder of the Fortieth Congress. Messrs. Dawes and Woodward conducted Mr. Pomeroy to the chair amidst much applause, and he was sworn in by Mr. Dawes and delivered a brief speech.

The Crowd.

The galleries of the House of Representatives were never more crowded than this morning, during the delivery of Speaker Colfax's address. It was almost impossible to make one's way along the corridor. On the floor of the House were a large number of Senators, the Senate not commencing its session until 11 o'clock.

General Grant's Inaugural Address.

General Grant issued an order this morning that no cards of visitors be sent to his rooms to-day. He is busily engaged in preparing his inaugural and other matters for the ceremonies to-morrow. Hundreds of prominent politicians were at the headquarters to-day, but were forced to go away disappointed.

Hamilton Fish, A. T. Stewart, Horace Greeley and a large number of men mentioned in connection with the Cabinet are here.

Fish and the Cabinet.

Fish informed Senator Sumner to-day that he did not expect to have a position in the Cabinet, but if it was offered to him he would not accept it.

The Delaware Bridge.

Among the bills on the Speaker's table is the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Delaware, between Philadelphia and Camden. It stands No. 23 on the list, and there is good prospect of its being reached and passed.

A Special Interview with the General

Senators Cameron and Scott, and Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, had a special interview with General Grant early this morning.

Grant's inaugural address will be very brief. It takes strong ground in favor of the suffrage amendment. It will urge a rigid enforcement of the revenue laws, and will advocate retrenchment in the expenses of the Government. It will take ground in favor of the payment of the public debt, interest and principal, in coin.

Still a Mystery.

There is no indication as yet, even among the most intimate friends of General Grant, as to the members of his Cabinet.

Financial Schemes.

The conference committee on Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit has agreed to the bill virtually as it passed the House. The report will be submitted to-day, and the bill put on its passage.

No agreement has been had yet on Coburn's bill relative to the national banks. There is much diversity of opinion among the members of the conference committee, and it may be that a new committee will have to be ordered.

The Rush to the Capitol.

The pressure for tickets of admission to the Capitol to-morrow to witness the inaugural ceremonies is so great that as high as one hundred dollars has been offered for them and refused. The arrival of every train from the North brings fresh additions to the large concourse of people already here. All the hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants are so crowded that it is with difficulty that any place can be obtained to sleep.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

The House met at 10 o'clock with an unusually large attendance of members and with the galleries crowded to their utmost capacity.

After prayer a message was received from the Senate, stating that that body had passed the Legislative and the Post Office Appropriation bills.

On motion of Mr. Spalding, the amendments were non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked for.

The Speaker then, in the midst of profound silence, rose and delivered his farewell address to the House, prefacing it with the announcement that he had asked the gentleman from Iowa to preside as Speaker *pro tem.* until the election of his successor.

[Hon. Schuyler Colfax's speech will be found elsewhere.]

As the Speaker closed his address and retired from the chair there was a hearty outburst of applause, commencing in the galleries and extending to the members on the floor.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa took the chair as Speaker *pro tem.*

Mr. Woodward (Pa.) rose and said that, at the instance of his political friends, and as an expression of his own feelings, he offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the retirement of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax from the Speaker's chair, after a long and faithful discharge of its duties, is an event in our current history which would cause universal regret were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his mature talents and experience in the higher sphere of duty to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in parliamentary law, of his promptness in administering the rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him to his new field of duty and throughout the land the regards of every member of this Congress.

The resolution was put and adopted unanimously, and an engrossed copy of it, to be signed by the officers of the House, was ordered to be communicated to Mr. Colfax.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) then, by unanimous consent, moved that Mr. Pomeroy of New York be declared duly elected Speaker of the House in place of Mr. Colfax, resigned.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. Pomeroy, amid general applause, was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Dawes and Woodward.

The oath of office was then administered to him by Mr. Dawes, the senior member of the House in the absence of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, who is still detained from the House by sickness.

Mr. Pomeroy, in assuming the office of Speaker, and in thanking the House for the high compliment conferred, said:—It has been my pleasure for eight years to mingle humbly in the proceedings of the House, and in retiring, as I expect to do within a brief period, forever from all official connection with the American Congress, I carry with me at least this gratification, that in all these years on this floor I have never received from a member of the House one word of unkindness or an act of disrespect. The unanimity with which I have been chosen to preside over the House for this brief period is evidence of its own that carries with it no political significance. I could most cheerfully forego all of the power and the influence that attend the position of Speaker of the House, but there is a significance beyond that which I can never forget, and that is the personal consideration and great kindness manifested towards me in my selection for even this brief period. (Renewed applause.)

On motion of Mr. Dawes a message was sent to the Senate announcing the election of Mr. Pomeroy to the Speakership of the House, and a committee of three was appointed to wait on the President for the like purpose.

The joint resolution which was before the House at the time of the adjournment last night, for printing the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion, came up as the unfinished business and was passed.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing two thousand copies of the report of the special committee on the New York election frauds, with the testimony, and ten thousand copies without the testimony. Adopted—yeas, 112; nays, 62.

The deficiency bill was sent over from the Senate with amendments, and

Mr. Spalding moved to non-concur in the amendments, and to refer them to a committee of conference.

Mr. Farnsworth demanded the reading of the amendments before the House was called on to vote on that motion.

Mr. Spalding withdrew the motion, remarking that the gentleman from Illinois would have to take the responsibility of retarding the public business.

FROM MISSOURI.

Ventilating a Lottery Scheme—Examining the Accounts of City Officials.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The Paschall House Lottery is receiving a new ventilation. One of the partners, King, sues for the division of the profits, which he alleges to have been $297,000. Three other partners, Edwards, Kelsey, and Able, and the manager, Judge Lanham, are on trial for selling lottery tickets contrary to law, and the only man known to have drawn a prize in the scheme, Amos Thompson, has the house he drew on Gratiot street attached by the Sheriff to await the result of the suit.

The city of Carondelet, following the St. Louis example, has appointed a committee to examine into the accounts of its city officers.

Ames A. Laherty recovered to-day from the Union Street Railway Company five thousand dollars for running over and killing his daughter, three years old.

Father Doane in the past week has secured $30,000 on subscription to the American College at Rome. Two ladies, Mrs Ann Hunt and her daughter, Mrs. Patterson, gave $5000.

Affairs in the Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, March 3.—Military Battery No. 6, Light Artillery, commanded by Major Sinclair, has been ordered from Sherman Barracks, near this city, to Fort Leavenworth. Late arrivals from Fort Randall report the Indians quiet. The weather is milder than usual, and the river is expected to open soon, if the favorable weather continues.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 3—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s quiet at 81½. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 97½; Great Western, 33.

PARIS, March 3.—The Bourse closed firm last night. Rentes, 41f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Petroleum dull.

LONDON, March 3—A.M.—Linseed Oil, £28. 15s.

HAVRE, March 3.—Cotton closed last night unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 3—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 81½. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24⅞; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 33½.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—P. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher.

HAVRE, March 3.—Cotton opens dull and unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 3. — Stocks weak. Gold, 132¼. Exchange, 109½; 5-20s, 1862, 117½; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 114½; new, 113; 1867, 112½; 10-40s 105⅝; Virginia 6s, 61¼; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 78; Cumberland preferred 37; New York Central, 185½; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 145½; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 93⅝; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89; Cleveland and Toledo 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 125; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Cotton firm at 29c. Flour active and prices weak. Wheat firmer; prime red, $2 30. Corn steady; prime white, 85@86c; yellow, 90@92c. Oats, 65@75c. Rye firm and steady at $1 30@1 53. Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon active and unchanged. Lard dull at 20@20½c.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

The Operations of Messrs. Ludington & Baker—Profitable Bankruptcy.

Says the Chicago *Post* of Monday evening:—

A most gigantic fraud has just been unearthed by the clever detectives, which if the allegations are all true involves a late well-to do merchant firm of this city, and shows them to be a brace of most consummate scamps. The facts have been gradually and slowly developed, and are reported as follows, dating back some months:—

The firm is that of Ludington & Baker, who came here from Indianapolis in 1866 and did a good gents' furnishing business on Lake street; Moses E Ludington and James E. Baker were its members. Subsequently they ostensibly dissolved partnership, Baker taking two judgment notes for $14 000, due June 3, 1868. By March, 1868, Ludington's stock of general dry goods was nearly gone. He then went to New York and with no particular credit or acquaintance, and no great amount of money, he, by a shrewd handling of his cards, obtained a large stock of goods from prominent houses.

The method was this:—He first borrowed $5000 of a brother in New York, and with $2200 collected at Indianapolis on Baker's account, deposited the whole with Kean, Goodwin & Walker, of New York. He soon withdrew this sum, and buying a draft at Albany for the total, less exchange, sent it to Baker, in Chicago. He at once deposited it at J. M. Adsit's banking house, drawing it out again in a few days and sending it back to Ludington. In this way he passed the money back and forth till he was able to show a bank account of $13,000. This, of course, established his credit, and the New York firm readily allowed him to refer to them. This reference with the understanding that he had a large stock of goods in Chicago, made his obligations readily accepted, and he bought a large stock of goods. Boston firms also suffered, and Bowen, Whitman & Winslow, of Chicago, were done for to the tune of $2200. The New Yorkers lost $84,000, Philadelphia $20,000, and Boston $7600. When, in the following June, he went into bankruptcy, his total indebtedness was $120,000, including grocers, tailors, bootmakers, and with whom he had unlimited credit. On June 8 his failure was announced.

Baker, who was really a "silent partner" all this time, now seized the remaining stock of goods as payment for his note, and had them sold, realizing $6500. He had habitually met Ludington at the store after hours, and helped him send away the silks, etc., to a safe place, preparatory to their "failure." The New York firm, hearing of the matter, caused an injunction to issue in the United States Court, restraining Sheriff Beveridge from paying Baker the receipts. Baker very nearly flanked this movement, but luckily failed, his bondsmen proving irresponsible. Detective Baker, of New York, and Jo. Dixon, Horace Elliott, and John Paine were afterwards employed. They traced the goods to various places, and eventually recovered a large amount. Mrs. Ludington brought from Minnesota $1700 worth of lace on her person.

When the Sheriff was restrained from paying over to Baker the money from the sales, he with tears asked for a judgment in his favor, as the money was all he had in the world. He was subsequently led on to confess the whole through a lawyer, detective, and short-hand reporters being concealed where they could both see and hear him. He declared he could have made more by a failure on his own hook than by the whole job, and considered Ludington his worst enemy, asking the lawyer if he couldn't get him or "Johnny only to push Ludington into the lake for $500." This and other matter is now in evidence. Baker was actually in Ludington's debt for $2700 instead of being his creditor. Both parties are still under arrest. Ludington was taken last August to New York and forced into bankruptcy.

"Oh! Carry Me Home."

The New York *Tribune's* special from Washington yesterday says:—

The last council of the President's Seven Wise Men was held to-day. All of his Excellency's constitutional advisers were present, including Mr. Welles; and the consultation, it is said, consisted of lamentations and recriminations, ending with mutual expressions of sympathy. All of the members—excepting General Schofield, who held himself aloof from the ceremonial—sorrowfully notified Mr. Johnson that they would to-morrow tender their resignations as Cabinet officers, and Mr. Johnson as sorrowfully answered them that circumstances over which he had no control would compel him to accept them. Some of the assistant secretaries have also decided to tender their resignations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

The Stock market was very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled.

Government securities were in steady demand at full prices. 105¾ was bid for 10-40s; 115¼ for 6s of 1881; 117⅛ for '62 5-20s; 113¾ for '64 5-20s; 114⅛ for '65 5-20s; 112 for July, '65, 5-20s; and 112¼ for 67 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45¾@46¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 56, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railway shares were firmly held. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 46½, no change; Hestonville at 11½, no change; and Green and Coates at 38, no change. 42 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 25 for Spruce and Pine.

Bank shares were in demand. Philadelphia sold at 160, no change.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 71, an advance of 2. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2 00 Pa 6s, 1 ser.	104¼	100 sh Read R.	b5. 45 81
$300 do.	104¾	200 do.	45¾
$2750 do. 3 ser.	107	1 0 do.	b60. 46¼
$4 00 City 6s, New	98 10	100 do.	46 ⅛
$600 C & A 1st, '83	86	100 do.	c. 46 11
$500 Sch N 7s, R L	74	100 do.	s. 45¾
$1,000 Leh 6s, gold L	89¾	2 sh Leh V R	38
$500 do.	90¾	25 do.	56
$500 Mor C. 2d mtg	71	10 sh Ches & Wal	46½
$1000 Susq Bds	56	200 sh Mech'ville	b. 11¾
10 sh Phila Bk	166	16 sh Gr & Coates	38
24 sh C & Am	18.124	100 sh Feed Dam	'44
4 sh Penna RR	58		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅛	11·30 A. M.	132¼
10·54 "	132⅛	12·12 M.	132¼
11·00 "	132¼	12·15 "	132

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115½; do. 1862, 117¼@117½; do., 1864, 113⅛@113¾; do., 1865, 114¼@114½; do. 1865, new, 111⅛@112¼; do., 1867, new, 111⅛@112¼; do., 1868, 112@112½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 102@102½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 132⅛@132⅜; Silver, 126@127½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¼@115½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 114¼@114½; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@112½; do. July, 1867, 112@112½; do. 1868, 112@112½; 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 132@132½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅛@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s, 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; July, 1865, 112@112½; do., 1867, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1868, 112@112½; 10-40s, 105⅛@105½. Gold, 132⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 102@102½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¾	Western Union T.	36⅜
N. Y. and Erie R.	36⅝	Cleveland and Tol.	105
Phil. and Read. R.	91⅝	Fol. & Wabash R.	66¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93½	Mil. & St. P. com.	64¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Mil. &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Grant is reported as saying to Mr. Delano that if he could judiciously do so he would gladly give him a place in his Cabinet, but the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue he regarded as among the most important offices in his gift—fully equal to a Cabinet position.

If General Grant be correctly reported, it is manifest that he fully understands the great importance of this office to his administration. His conversation, together with the fact that the announcement of this appointment precedes that of the Secretary of the Treasury, and must have been determined on without consultation with the person who is to fill that office, shows that under the next administration the Commissioner, although nominally a subordinate of the Treasury Department, is, in fact, to be the responsible head of the Revenue Bureau. This is as it should be. Mr. Rollins was never more than the nominal head of that bureau, always liable to be overruled by the Secretary, and not infrequently by a mere clerk in the Secretary's office. We believe it is true that, although Mr. Rollins has held the office for nearly four years, no assessor or collector was ever appointed on his recommendation, while for the last two years the Secretary has hardly gone through the form of consulting him upon the minor appointments of the department. Such a course is destructive of all discipline and of all efficiency. No subordinate cared for the Commissioner, and they obeyed or disobeyed his directions just as it suited their pleasure. All understood that to quarrel with him was to gain the active support of the President. The Commissioner found himself at the head of a bureau the subordinates of which he could neither appoint nor remove, and whose official action even he was unable to direct.

Mr. Rollins' administration has not been a success, but no one can truly affirm that he is responsible for the failure. Opposed as he has been almost from the start by the President, with the whole force of the administration, and particularly its thieves, which certainly have constituted its most active if not its most numerous class of adherents, arrayed against him, success was never possible. A man with a different temperament from that of Mr. Rollins might have attempted more, but his failure would have been equally certain and perhaps even more disastrous. Dissension and weakness at Washington have been the bane of the revenue service and the primary cause of its complete demoralization.

But under the incoming administration all this will be changed. General Grant understands, as only military men can understand, the moral power of discipline. He knows that to be useful his commissioner must be respected, and to be respected he must be the actual head of his department. He must have power—sole and absolute power and control over his own subordinates. The President-elect will never hold the head of a department responsible for the conduct of subordinates he did not appoint, and whose removal from office he is powerless to effect. We expect, therefore, that entire control of the revenue service will be accorded to the Commissioner, and for that branch of the Treasury Department he will be held responsible.

Thus administered, the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most important offices within the gift of the President-elect, not surpassed in consequence by any in the Government.

In giving the Revenue Bureau a responsible head, General Grant will have taken the first step requisite to a successful enforcement of the Revenue law; but even with a united Executive Government at Washington, success will not be attained without an effort.

He who supposes that all whisky rings are to expire with the present administration, and that no bad men are to seek and obtain office under the next, has but little knowledge of the widespread demoralization which exists when it is only a question of cheating the Government. Many bad men will obtain office. Many who enter office with entirely honest purposes will be corrupted afterwards, for human nature will not change with the change of administration, and the temptation to cheat will be as great as ever.

But before a Commissioner can suppress fraud he must be able to establish the fact of its existence. Specific allegations of fraud must be supported by specific proof. How is the Commissioner in Washington to obtain the knowledge, first, that fraud exists, and second, the proof by which its existence may be established? This at best is extremely difficult for him to do, and under the present law we deem it well-nigh impossible. Of course the matter would be greatly simplified if the local officers would do their duty. But the greater proportion of the local officers in the great centres of revenue collection will *not do their duty*. These *never have* and *never will*; and under the present law it is not within the power of the Commissioner to compel them to do it. The difficulty is for the Commissioner to know what particular officer is violating his duty. Take the case of a distillery in New York, that accounts regularly for 85 per cent. of its assessed capacity. Now how is the Commissioner to know whether the distiller actually produces 85 or 125 per cent. of the estimated capacity of his distillery? Under the present law it is all in the hands of the local officers, and they are a close corporation. The law proceeds upon the theory that the mere declaration that the local officer is to be held to a strict responsibility for the frauds committed in his district is sufficient to secure his vigilance and fidelity, and leaves the Commissioner no means but the impossible one of personal supervision, of tracing the vague and shapeless charge of fraud to the particular district where it has been committed.

Local officers should undoubtedly be held responsible for frauds in their respective districts, but human nature will have to undergo a radical change before men are found willing to convict themselves, either of collusion or incompetency, by reporting the existence of corruption in their own districts so long as the law affords them the means of settling and covering up matters that should be subjected to the widest and most searching investigation.

Hence it is a mere mockery to talk of holding them responsible without giving to the Commissioner power, through a numerous and trusted staff acting directly under his orders, and in conjunction with the Supervisors, of ascertaining whether the law is enforced, and if not, of fixing the responsibility for the failure upon the proper officer. As the law now stands, the Commissioner has no means of ascertaining whether the law is enforced in any particular district other than those that are open to every citizen. We have no doubt Commissioner Delano will very soon discover this defect in the present law and ask for its amendment.

Another and more serious difficulty which the Commissioner will encounter in his efforts at reform, arises from the fact that the officers upon whom he must rely for the punishment of fraud do not belong to his department, and are not under his control. Nothing can be done in the way of enforcing the law except with the aid and coöperation of this District Attorney. The department must rely upon the courts for the enforcement of the law, and the faithful collection of the revenues will depend more upon a half-dozen appointments to be made by the Attorney-General than upon any other dozen appointments to be made in the revenue service proper.

With the right men for District Attorneys in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, the revenue laws can be enforced, and the taxes on whisky and tobacco collected. With a majority of these places filled with corrupt or inefficient men, success will be greatly imperilled, if not entirely defeated.

Knowing the conscientious efforts that the President-elect has made to inform himself thoroughly upon the workings of the revenue service, we are sure that he will at once recognize—if he has not already done so—the vital necessity of so filling all the offices that have any direct bearing on the collection of the internal tax as to secure a harmonious co-operation of the various officers of the Government, in the interests of energy, honesty, and the conviction and punishment of the wretches who have for four years robbed the country under every pretext that a crafty and criminal imagination could invent.

The New Administration and the Freedmen.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It is natural enough that those who have been laboring during the last four years to secure the deliverance of the freedmen from all legal disabilities resulting from their color or previous condition should form in their own minds, and should communicate to the minds of others, an exaggerated notion of the immediate value of what they have been seeking to accomplish. When the Reconstruction acts were under debate, it was the custom of Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, and others to treat as sacred not simply their great object, but also the particular means they fixed on for its accomplishment; that is, they put a person who was opposed to the elevation of the negro altogether in the same category with the person who was opposed to their mode of seeking his elevation. It was, therefore, with the greatest reluctance they allowed anybody to debate their various bills. Out of pure "courtesy" they used occasionally to give their opponents five minutes, or fifteen minutes, or, though very rarely, an hour, in which to comment on their measures; but they always made the concession with the angry and contemptuous air of persons whose opinions it was folly and presumption for any of their fellow-creatures to try to change, and who were condemned by the silly usages of a corrupt age to listen to wicked men twaddling against the most valuable and effective reform human wits had ever devised. It was, of course, impossible to hope for efficient legislation from men in this state of mind. He is no statesman who does not want to hear his measure criticized by his opponents, because he is no statesman who is not more concerned with the question of making his measure work than with the question of getting it enacted; and there is no way in which the obstacles to its working can be got at so readily as by hearing what its enemies have to say against it. Let them be ever so factious, they are seldom so discreet as not to draw attention to its weak points, and betray the devices by which they hope to defeat its practical operation; but the *working* of the Reconstruction measures, provided they could get the House and Senate to give them three readings and a two-thirds majority to pass them over the President's veto, seemed to give their promoters no more trouble than if they had received them directly from the hands of the Almighty.

In this way of looking at them, too, they received, unhappily, plenty of support from a portion of the press. There was not one of their foolish predictions and wild threats and expectations which the New York *Tribune* did not hail as pure wisdom. The immediate "regeneration" of the South under the operation of the Reconstruction acts was talked of as if it were an accomplished fact. Anybody who was not convinced by Thaddeus Stevens' reasoning, and was not warmed by Mr. Boutwell's rhetoric, was set down as a man in sympathy with Copperheads and eaten up with "the sin of caste." It was, in short, impossible that legislation undertaken in such a spirit should be wisely executed, however sound its fundamental principles might be, and impossible, too, that utterly unreasonable and extravagant expectations should not be formed by the public with regard to its probable results. Of course these expectations have been moderated under the stern teaching of events. The *Tribune* and *Independent* do not venture now to sing a double-leaded paean over the "regeneration" of another State every time the news comes that a new constitution abolishing discriminations based on color has been adopted by a "State lately in rebellion." After all that has happended in Gerrgia, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Virginia, people are less hopeful and credulous. They see that the regeneration of States as well as of men comes slowly, and that it is only in poetry that "old forms of vice and crime" can be rung out, like the dying year, by a peal of bells; and that, no matter how noble the theories you may have got hold of, their application to the practical regulation of human conduct is one of the most intricate and difficult problems to which the human mind can address itself. Nothing is easier than to clothe them in bills and resolutions; nothing harder than to make whole communities really respect and obey them in their daily transactions.

What made it all the more desirable that great care and deliberation should be exercised in the framing of the Reconstruction measures was that any mistakes made in the work were sure to be irreparable. It was useless to hope for the long continuance at the North of the temper towards the South, whether black or white, which carried the elections of 1866. It was useless to hope or believe that the extreme radical men would retain the hold on public confidence which the war had given them. Nobody needed to be a prophet, or even a very close observer of revolutions or of human nature, to foresee that when quiet times came they would lose their influence, and that those who came after them would hardly be disposed to supplement or amend their work, and that if the Reconstruction acts did not work well, there would be the end of them. It would be useless to go over this ground now to recall the failures or shortcomings of men who at least meant to do well—and who, if they did not accomplish all they sought, undoubtedly accomplished a great deal—if it were not now more than ever necessary to remind the public that the failure of the Reconstruction policy to do all that was predicted for it by no means releases either its opponents or its supporters from their responsibility to the South. The Government owed the negroes all the legal protection it could give them. It owed them perfect equality before the law; it owed them the same means of calling officials to account and of protecting themselves against class legislation which other men and other classes enjoyed; and these things it has given, and they can, in our opinion, never be taken away. Of this great glory the Reconstruction policy can never be deprived. But there is an evident disposition in every direction now to let Reconstruction alone; to let the acts and the constitutional amendment—which we trust before long will be adopted—work as well as they can; or, in other words, to leave the negroes themselves to work as best they can the legal machinery provided for their use. One sees this tendency in the increasing concentration of the public mind upon questions such as the finance and municipal and administrative reform, which only affect the freedmen as they affect all other members of the community. It was worthy of remark that, although nobody doubts Grant's determination to enforce order whenever the law permits him to interfere for its enforcement, he made no mention of reconstruction, or of what some people call the "main question," in his reply to the deputation which informed him of his election. He enumerated the leading objects of his administration, but they were all questions of revenue and of financial administration. He is going to try to have the Government economically and efficiently served and the public obligations honorably met; but he is not going to assist any man or body of men in taking care of themselves. In other words, he is going to follow the good American plan of leaving everybody to work out his own salvation under the protection of the Constitution and the laws. Even Wendell Phillips admits at last that he looks for nothing more than the ratification of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, and declares that with this he will be content. So that the negro must clearly make up his mind to share the common lot and submit to the common discipline. There is no doubt that for a time he will be dealt with unfairly. As we pointed out last week, neither the amendment any more than the Reconstruction acts can, under all the circumstances, prevent him from being frequently wronged and oppressed, because there is no political machinery to protect ignorance and inexperience completely against skill, vigor, and unscrupulousness, and the Southern whites can boast the possession of all three.

But it has now to be borne in mind that there is nobody so much interested in the success of all the reforms now under discussion as the negro. Anybody who has entertained extravagant expectations as to the results of the Reconstruction acts or of the constitutional amendment, and is now suffering from disappointment, has the consolation of knowing that there is no class of the community which will derive so much benefit from a reform in the civil service, from an improved system of taxation, from the more honest and faithful collection of the revenue, from improvements in the administration of justice, from the purification of the ballot-box, and from economy in all branches of the Government, as the weakest and most despised class, whatever that may be. It is not the rich or the dextrous or shrewd who are most interested in good government. These generally manage to take care of themselves under any government, or even under no government at all. The people who go to the wall when legislators are ignorant and reckless, judges unlearned and corrupt, and tax-gatherers thievish and lazy, are the very poor and very weak, no matter what may be their color, and the thorough remedies for the evils of poverty and weakness are found not in specifics but in general tonics. To make any part of the community permanently better in our day, you have to make it all better. To diminish the number of victims of oppression, you have to begin by diminishing the number of oppressors. In other words, you have to elevate the whole of society.

The devotion of the best portion of this community through a whole generation to the task, first, of preventing the spread of slavery, and then of destroying it, has permitted the growth of an enormous crop of abuses, which undoubtedly have weakened all the usual guarantees possessed by either poor blacks or poor whites for the enjoyment of their rights, so that the citizenship we now offer to the negro is undoubtedly worth considerably less than the citizenship we could have offered him twenty years ago. He is poor, and poor men count for less in politics than they did then, because the power of wealth, and especially of wealthy corporations, over legislation has enormously increased, and because the choice of officers for nearly every position in the Government has passed into fewer and less reputable hands; because the bar and judiciary have declined in learning and independence, and because the weight of taxation has increased without any increase of skill in the distribution of its burdens; because the number of officials has increased without any improvement in their organization or discipline; because crimes have increased, if not in number at least in variety and ingenuity, without any increase in the certainty or efficiency of the machinery of punishment or repression.

We look now for the rapid and successful application of the reformatory energy of the country to the extirpation of these new abuses, and anybody whose history or sympathies render him mere interested in the lot of the negroes than in that of any other class of poor men—and this many good and able men may confess of themselves—may feel assured that whatever he does for the reform of the civil service, for the independence and learning of the judicial bench, and for the bringing of brawling, ignoraut, and corrupt politicians into disrepute, he does for the freedmen. The next best service he can render them is to assist in their education. To educate a black man is to make him literally, in spite of the unpleasant state of things on the coast of Guinea, "an heir of all the ages," and to give him a weapon of offense and defense worth all the constitutional amendments ever passed. Men who know their rights have never yet been utterly confounded or brought to naught. No tyrants have ever yet long tyrannized over men who knew how to argue, and how to save money and wait, though many tyrants have tyrannized long in spite of statutes and constitutions.

Grant and Our Foreign Policy.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The war, the incapacity of the expiring administration, and the scandalous devotion of Congress to the petty interests of party have left to General Grant a legacy in our foreign policy which will require his early and serious attention. While our civil war was raging France solicited England and Spain to join her in recognizing the Confederate Government and aiding the Confederate cause. Louis Napoleon's object was to arrange a tripartite treaty for the control of the affairs and destiny of the United States, as had been done for intervention in Mexico. In fact, the Mexican policy of France was an integral part of the plan of procedure against this country. Spain was willing to go in if the powers of Western Europe agreed upon the policy, but England was afraid. She said that the job was too big a one to be attempted with any prospect of success. But France proceeded with the undertaking, bolstering up Maximilian in Mexico and the Latin race idea all through Spanish America, and Spain loaned her feeble aid, through the Captain-General of Cuba and the sly opening of the arsenals of Havana to the blockade-runners during the war.

With France we have already settled this matter. For the attempted coalition against us we drove the French out of Mexico and with them the Maximilian Government, which was probably as good, or, perhaps, the best which Mexico has ever had. It was a part of the scheme against the United States, and this was its deadly sin. Louis Napoleon, finding there was no other course left for him, came down from his policy like a man, abandoned the fallacious Latin race idea and all that, and like a gentleman placed himself in the position of ancient friendship. Our account with France on this score is settled, and we are ready for new and friendly business with her.

With England the case is different. We have a long account to settle with her. Unlike her neighbor, she has been putting off the evil day and pooh-poohing our claims, in the hope that we should get tired of asking for justice and forget our rights. Recently by a lavish course of wining and dining she got Dandy Johnson to sign a foolish treaty, mixing up all sorts of affairs with our war policy claims, which the Senate very wisely rejected at sight. This matter now calls for early attention on the part of General Grant. There is but one honorable and safe course for him to pursue. Let him order the Alabama claims to be made up without reference to any adventitious matter, and send them to England by a special commission to present, with a demand for immediate payment. We want no argument about the matter. If she declines to pay let the legation in London be closed, our Minister and commission come home, and, closing all diplomatic intercourse with her Minister here, wait the issue of events. Time will not roll on long before our opportunity will come.

With Spain there is the same account to settle. She was as hostile to us while we were in the stress of our civil war as were France and England, and did not do as much as they only because she had not the power. But what she did do was too much for a friend to do, and sufficient for an enemy to be called to account for. Full proofs of this exist in the State Department in the voluminous correspondence and complaints of Consul-General Shufeldt from Havana, and in the Navy Department in the reports of our naval commanders in the Gulf. This account must be squared. General Grant's best course to do this is to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans, now in open war with Spain, as promptly as did Spain recognize the belligerent rights of the Confederates on being asked to do so, and extend to them the same facilities for the purchase of arms as did the Captain-General of Cuba to the blockade-runners. As soon as the Cubans evince their ability to maintain their cause and establish a government *de facto*, let their independence be recognized and their representatives admitted to the diplomatic honors of Washington. Should Spain make our action in this matter a *casus belli*, General Grant need only send Sherman and a few of his marching men, or Sheridan with his rough riders, to the Gem of the Antilles, and take full guarantee for its good behavior towards us in the future. This legacy in our foreign policy is left to General Grant, and the whole country will be best satisfied to have it disposed of in the manner we have here suggested.

"Reconstruction."

From the N. Y. World.

"The *Tribune*, the other day, in its Washington correspondence, announces as a fixed fact 'That the Clerk will not call the names of the Representatives from the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the assembling of the next Congress.'

"That this purpose has been entertained, so far as Georgia is concerned, and that the object to be effected is the retention of a full two-thirds majority in the new House, are matters which do not admit of doubt. The intimation to which we refer was not confined to the *Tribune's* columns; and its publication was evidently intended to pave the way for a promised resolution of the Reconstruction Committee in favor of the expulsion of the present Georgia members. The pretext for that proceeding, as well as for the omission of the other names from the roll of the new Congress, was of course the alleged violation by the local Legislature of the conditions of restoration."—*N. Y. Times.*

This paragraph is noteworthy in itself, but more noteworthy for what it suggests. In itself it furnishes a new proof of the distrust and hostility with which General Grant is regarded by the radicals. They mean to make his veto of as little account as President Johnson's, and by the same method, namely, the exclusion of a sufficient number of Representatives to leave them a full two-thirds' majority for every bill which they wish to pass. Manacled, like President Johnson, with the Tenure-of-office act, and shorn, like him, of the veto power, President Grant will figure as a captive chief in the triumphal procession of the radicals. What boots it that he can write a message saying that he dislikes a bill, when his veto can result in nothing but the mere formality of a new vote? The two main pillars of the President's authority are the veto power and the power of removal from office; the one giving him a check upon the passage of bad laws, the other enabling him to execute good ones. The Executive, instead of being the coequal and independent department of the government which the Constitution makes it, with power of self-protection against legislative encroachment, is merely the ministerial vassal of Congress.

The proposed exclusion of Georgia and Louisiana from the organization of the new House has a satirical suggestiveness in connection with the vaunted success of "reconstruction." It is now going on a year since the Chicago Convention put in the forefront of its platform a congratulatory boast that the great edifice of reconstruction was complete. Its candidate is about to enter upon his Presidency with five of the ten States unrepresented. Those five chaotic States contain two-thirds or three fourths of the population and wealth of the South. Reconstruction is an edifice in ruins, or rather it is a heap of rubbish which was never built up into shape. If the most vaporing and gasconading stump-orator in the Republican party had been elected President, instead of General Grant, he would probably shrink from the ridicule of repeating in his inaugural the bragging congratulations of the Chicago platform over the triumphant and completed achievement of reconstruction.

The dream of the Chicago platform is somewhat like that famous dream of King Nebuchadnezzar's, which he forgot in the morning, and then was about to cut all the soothsayers in pieces because they could not interpret it. The magnificent image in that dream was dashed to pieces and scattered like chaff, because the feet on which it stood were made of commingled iron and clay, and crumbled as soon as they were struck. Negro suffrage is the clay in the great radical image, and even in those States where the image seems to stand, the first collision will shatter it. That it can never be self-sustaining is confessed by Congress in passing the new constitutional amendment intended to put it under the protection of the Federal Government and uphold it by the whole force of the national authority. They have violated one of their chief declarations at Chicago as a means of propping up the tottering edifice of negro reconstruction, for whose perfection they challenged the admiration of the country in the same platform. In five of the ten States it is more ruins or rubbish; and the same cause which make it a failure in these will be in full activity in the other and less important five, in the first general elections that take place after the withdrawal of that great radical electioneering agency, the Freedmen's Bureau.

Even if the new amendment should be ratified (which we do not believe it will be), negro reconstruction will be none the less a failure, but a failure masquerading in a different dress. The abuses which will exist in the new State governments will soon create a new necessity for enlarging Federal control over State affairs, and universal suffrage will be the same empty mockery that it is in France under Louis Napoleon. The new reconstruction debases suffrage to the very lowest point, and if the ratification of the new amendment should fix it at that debased level, the only remaining remedy against corruption and chaos will consist in retrenching and curtailing, more and more, the local authority in the misgoverned States and absorbing their powers into the central government. Universal negro suffrage, riveted upon the country beyond recall, would be the most gigantic stride that could be taken for transforming our republican government into a consolidated despotism. There would then remain no other means of protection against the anarchy and abuses that would flow from authority in the hands of a brutal negro rabble. If the new amendment fails, the reconstructed governments will crumble to pieces of themselves from the same causes that have made the attempt abortive in the five most important States. But if the amendment be ratified, a state of things will follow within five years from which a strong military despotism, with General Grant at its head, would be considered as a lesser evil.

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Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

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STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 3

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [8 23 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 19

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union Streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, locally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—At the afternoon session of the Legislative Committee yesterday, the witnesses for Judge Greenbank were continued. They testified principally as to the manner of conducting the election in the Seventh division of the Third ward, the contestant having attacked its legality. The remainder of the day was consumed in recounting the ballots in several divisions, which resulted as follows:—The First division of the Fifth ward showed a gain of 3 for Judge Thayer; the Eighth of the Ninth gave a similar gain for Greenbank; the Fourth of the Eleventh gave a gain of 4 for Thayer; in the Fifth of the Eleventh there was a loss of 1 vote for each; in the Sixth of the Eleventh Thayer gained 10; in the Third of the Twelfth, Greenbank gained 1; in the Seventh of the Twelfth Thayer gained 1; in the Tenth of the Seventeenth Thayer gained 5; in the Third of the Fifth, the Seventh of the Seventh, the First of the Eleventh, and the Twelfth of the Eighteenth, the vote was the same as the returns; in the Eleventh of the Eighteenth Greenbank gained 2, and in the Sixth of the Eighteenth Greenbank gained 1. The total gains of the day's work were as follows:—Thayer 23 and Greenbank 7. The committee adjourned to meet this morning.

—John Corles, forty-seven years old, residing in Charles street, had one of his feet fractured yesterday by a stove plate falling on it. Julia Chrolet, twenty nine years old, residing at No. 1224 Lancaster street, was injured by a fall at Rising Sun. Bernard Chffield, forty years old, a resident of Schuylkill county, was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with severe injuries, caused by a fall of coal in a mine. The other sufferers were also admitted into the Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132½.

—Governor Geary has gone to Washington.

—Masked balls are to be prohibited in Boston.

—Treasurer Spinner wants no foreign mission.

—The steamship Alliance is ashore at Hatteras Inlet.

—The St. Joseph, Mo., Opera House has been burned.

—A. J. will vacate the White House to-morrow morning.

—Secretary Seward and family leave for Auburn on Friday.

—Secretary Welles expects to remain in Washington until May.

—A new name for the Cabinet is mentioned—that of General Dix.

—Peter A. Keyser, Esq., a well-known citizen, died yesterday in the 64th year of his age.

—The Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, of Harrisburg, left yesterday afternoon for Washington.

—Major Howland, of the 2d Cavalry Regiment, has been ordered before the Retiring Board, at St. Louis.

—The factory of Yurkes & Martin, at Lynnport, Lehigh county, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $25,000.

—The Hon. Charles R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools for Pennsylvania, is dangerously ill.

—Des Moines, Iowa, on Monday elected a Republican Mayor over the present Democratic incumbent by 300 majority.

—General Grant's son left West Point yesterday, to attend the inauguration ceremonies of his father as President of the United States.

—Captain H. D. Cutting, of the steamship Denmark, was lost overboard February 16, on the last voyage of the vessel from Liverpool to New York.

—J. Frank Stevens, for many years the chief operator of the Cincinnati Western Union Telegraph Office, died at Cincinnati, yesterday, of consumption.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, March 2.—A report is in circulation in this city, that all political prisoners will be sent to the Island of Fernando Po, and that volunteers are being enlisted to act as guards on board the transports. The Government is silent on the subject.

Francisco Hernandez, commander of cavalry in the District of Pinar Del Rio, has been arrested and placed in jail on a charge of disloyalty.

Official information has been received of three engagements of the troops under Colonel Valero with the insurrectionists, during which the troops used the bayonet freely. The insurgents lost sixty killed, and the troops four killed and several wounded. The forces under General Letona have arrived at Villa Clara, and those under General Paez at Cienfuegos. The rebels have burned the San Miguel plantation.

The *Diario* says an engagement took place at Maguaraya, two leagues from Sagua La Grande, in which the rebels were defeated with the loss of 20 killed and many wounded. The troops lost two killed and several wounded.

The *Commercial Bulletin* publishes an article declaratory of its political faith, in which it says it has always aided the mother country in a conciliatory spirit, while defending the true interests of the island.

HAVANA, March 2.—The reports of a rising in Consolacion are confirmed. The troops at Guanabacoa have been sent to quell the rising at Calize, near Matanzas. The troops under command of General Puolos are engaged in barricading and fortifying the town of Santo Esperitu.

BOMBAY, March 1, via London, March 2.—News has been received here from Central Asia that a son of the dethromed Emir of Cabool has gained possession of two cities in Turkistan, near the Cabool border, and Rahman Khan has gone to join him. It is also reported that the garrison of Kohat, a town in Cabool, twenty-five miles from Peshoor, has been surprised by the natives, and that the British lost three hundred men killed, wounded, and missing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign Treaties.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Sumner, after repeated efforts, failed to get an Executive session to consider some important reports from the Committee on Foreign Relations, among others the Alabama Claims treaty. It looks now as if they would have to go over.

Public Business.

The House has passed the Appropriation bills, and is far in advance of the Senate with public business. There are one hundred and fifteen bills on the Speaker's table, mostly House bills with Senate amendments. A session of the House will be held to-night after the caucus, commencing at 9 o'clock. It is probable that the session will continue all night. If a quorum can be kept together, much if not all of the business now before the House will be despatched before noon on Thursday.

George H. Stuart at the Capital.

George H. Stuart is here, the guest of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute. He was invited by General Grant to stop at his residence, but for obvious reasons declined the invitation. Last evening he had a long interview with Grant. He will remain until after the inauguration.

Cuba and Spain.

When the Senate resolution declaring sympathy with Spain came up, General Banks moved to amend it by authorizing the President to recognize Cuba whenever she should establish her independence.

The Currency Bill.

It passed in this shape, without a division:—A bill supplementary to the Currency act, with Coburn's amendment, has finally been sent to the conference committee. Messrs. Coburn, Judd, and Hooper are the managers on the part of the House.

From Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—A fire broke out to-day in the spectacle factory of George Hibbard, in Wood's building, which was destroyed, involving heavy losses as follows:—The building was occupied in part by the *Times* newspaper office, which was entirely destroyed; insured for $5000 in the Lorillard Company; Matt. Stevens' billiard-rooms, loss $5000, insured for $3000 in the Charter Oak; Benham's machine shop, loss light, no insurance; George Hibbard's spectacle factory, loss $5000, no insurance; Isaac Hayes, picture frame maker, loss $5000, insurance $4000; Hartford Thread and Needle Company, loss $15,000, insurance $5000; Abbott & Emerson, lamp shades, loss $3000, insurance $1000. The building was owned mainly by Mrs. Eaton, whose loss is fully $20,000, with $7500 insurance.

The *Times* does not suspend publication, being printed to-day at the *Courant* establishment.

ENGLAND.

Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, March 2—In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Gladstone moved for leave to introduce a bill to disestablish the Irish Church, make provision for its temporalities, and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth. Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defense and explanation of the provisions of the bill. After commenting on the gravity and importance of the task, he said he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such a constitutional change—reasons which would show the anomaly of the present position and the consciousness in Parliament of the difficulties of such a position. The House had at times been induced to waste the property of the Irish Church, so that its magnitude might not shock the public mind. It had been necessary at times to support the ascendancy of this Church by the enactment of penal laws. If this a cendancy was maintained, bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease.

Adverting to his previous action, Mr. Gladstone declared that it had resulted in making the House and country unanimous for disestablishment. He would not dwell upon the argument which had been put forward against it, but he denied that his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and the interests of Protestantism. He denied that it contemplated any invasion of the rights of property, and argued that Parliament, which had the right to create corporations, had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections to disestablishment, which were based upon the act of union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish Church, as at present constituted, defeated the intent of that act, and prevented any real union between the people of England and Ireland.

The only means of establishing that union were religious liberty and civil equality. The bill would be conclusive, shutting out all controversy, but carrying with it no penalty or pain. He proceeded to explain the bill which is intended to go into effect on and after January 1, 1871, or as soon as it has received the royal assent. Commissioners will be appointed for a period of ten years to guard the property of the Church and prevent the creation of new outbreaks. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland are hereafter to be made without freehold, and no money is to be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the suspensory measures passed last year. It is assumed that the clergy and people may desire to have other religious organizations for those which they were about to give up. In such case, the Queen in council would recognize the newly constituted religious bodies, but could not create them.

The result would be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction, and of the right of bishops to the peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete. Provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact. The Church is to be handed over to the Council for all religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St. Patrick's and eleven other cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national property. Church buildings no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Works for the benefit of a fund, and burial grounds are to be placed under the charge of the guardians of the poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the *regium donum*, and the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and the Presbyterian colleges, are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College.

A tithe rent charge will be offered to land owners at twenty-two years and six months' purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants taking the first option. The capitalized value of church property is estimated at £16,500,000, of which £8,000,000 is to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder, in the words of the preample of the bill, is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people, not for the purposes of any Church or class, nor for teaching of religion, but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering; while at the same time, it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor. Grants are to be made to provide for the care of lunatics, for training nurses, and for the support of county infirmaries.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded at considerable length to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure on the tranquillity of Ireland, and the union, security, and power of the empire.

Mr. Disraeli followed Mr. Gladstone, and spoke briefly, saying he regarded the policy of the administration in regard to the Irish Church as politically wrong, and their bills as an act of confiscation, but the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for a full and thorough discussion, and he could not oppose the introduction of the bill.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was then agreed to, and the bill was introduced and read for the first time. The 18th day of March was appointed for the second reading, and the House then adjourned.

The *Times* says the scheme for the disestablishment of the Irish Church fairly accomplishes the task, and the Government deserves the support of Parliament.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Nomination of the Hon. J. G. Blaine.

The Republican caucus was held last evening in Washington. Messrs. O. J. Dickey, Fitch, Ketcham, and Bingham were chosen secretaries. The Hon. H. L. Dawes, in an eloquent and impressive speech, nominated Mr. Blaine for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress, and said:—

Mr. Chairman:—The office of Speaker of the American House of Representatives is worthy the highest ambition. The third in rank under the Constitution, it has become, in the economy of our administration, second in honor and power only to that of President.

This distinction is not a little due to the illustrious names associated with the discharge of its difficult and delicate duties, most conspicuous among which is that of the distinguished gentleman now about to retire so gracefully from its responsibilities and honors. It was, therefore, to me a matter of unaffected diffidence, but of unfeigned gratification, that any considerable number of members of the Forty-first Congress considered me worthy of that high position; but when it becomes evident to me that the selection of another would be likely to be more acceptable to a majority of those members, no earthly consideration could induce me to longer occupy the position of a candidate. I embrace this opportunity to publicly express my deep obligation to those whose partiality I have thus enjoyed. It only remains for me to discharge the pleasant duty of giving expression to the choice which has thus become unanimous. I do this, sir, in the full assurance that the office will lose in the future none of that dignity or lustre which has so distinguished it in the past.

With these remarks, it is hardly necessary for me to say, that I arise to move, as I do now, the nomination, by acclamation, of the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine, for Speaker of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Blaine was then nominated by acclamation.

On the first ballot, for Clerk of the House, Hon. E. McPherson received 83 votes, General Eckley 26, and Mr. McKee 22.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, N. G. Ordway, 75; Mr. Washburn, 57.

For Doorkeeper, O. S. Buxton, 98; Colonel Collins, 28.

For Postmaster, W. S. King, 63; Colonel Givens, 62; Colonel Luce, 3; McPherson, 1; and 65 being necessary to a choice, and the House meeting at 9 P. M., which hour had then arrived, the caucus adjourned without making any nomination.

Upon the last occasion, Mr. King, who is now Postmaster, received his nomination by only one vote, and will probably get through by one or two at the next caucus.

—A practical and economical chaplain at Madras proposes to cut up the surplices of his choir to make shirts for the [illegible] children.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 32 | MOON RISES....morn
SUN SETS....5 54 | HIGH WATER....6 09

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Jos. C. Grubb,
E. A. Souder,
Geo hge L. Busby,
George N. Allen,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 12
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 15
Celtic	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 19
Hollatia	Havre	New York	Feb. 20
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Main	New York	Bremen	Mar. 4
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 4
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 10
City of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 4
Prometheus	Philada.	Charleston	Mar. 4
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Wyoming	Philada.	Savannah	Mar. 6
Corinne	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 6
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Mar. 10
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.
Br. brig Union T., Tufts, Sagua, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Resolute, Isard St. Mary's via Savannah, do.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Ponce, P. R., L. Hough & Morris.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Geo. E. Dale, Harding, 33 days from Palermo, via Gibraltar 28 days, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Josephine, Linscott, 18 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Schr Olivia Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, 1259 tons, was up at Liverpool 10th ult., for sale.

Barque Castres, Kemble, at London 12th ult., for Philadelphia 25th.

Barque Myra, Dix, at Cuxhaven 13th ult., from Mobile.

Brig Five Brothers, Smith (or Thurlow) cleared at Havana 20th ult., for Falmouth, Eng.—has been reported loading for Philadelphia.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Mundy, hence, was discharging at Sagua 18th ult.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, from Messina for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th Jan., lat. 36 20, long. 10 24 W.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, hence for Kingston, Ja., was seen 21st ult., lat. 35, long. 72.

Schr Surprise, Beers, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, sailed from Cardenas 18th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs William B. Mann, Stanford, for Philadelphia, and John Sleaman, Weaver, for New York, went to sea from Wilmington, N. C., 26th ult.

Schrs Ocean Bird, Kelly; E J Heraty, Merritt; and Manantico, Leopold, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, for Baltimore, sailed from Savannah 26th ult.

Schr Argus Eye, Thompson, hence, at Sagua 18th ultimo.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, for Philadelphia, was loading at Sagua 18th ult.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, hence, at Sagua 18th ult., loading for north of Hatteras.

Schr Sallie B., Bateman, hence, at Sagua 13th ult., loading for north of Hatteras.

Schrs Ida L. Reare; E. Nickerson, Nickerson; and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th ult.

Schr W. G. Andenried, Baker, cleared at New York 1st inst., for City Point.

Schr Chas. E. Paige, Doughty, at Savannah 25th ult., from Boston via Norfolk, reports during a gale off Hatteras, lost mainboom, split mainsail, mainstaysail, and foresail; also had some of cargo stove.

Schr J. W. Vanneman Sharp, from Cienfuegos for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 28th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that on the 15th day of February, 1869, an alteration would be effected in the light on Cape Grisnez, namely:—

The present illuminating apparatus will be succeeded by an electric one. The light will be revolving, as at present, but the flashes will be of longer duration and greater intensity.

The fixed light will continue to be visible during the eclipses when approaching the coast.

If by any cause the electric apparatus should get out of order, the apparatus at present in use will be immediately used.

(The bearing is magnetic. Variation 21 degrees Westerly in 1869.)

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

The Cross Ledge Lightvessel No. 19 resumed her station in the Delaware Bay on the 1st inst.

The light on the South point of Hart's Island will be discontinued hereafter, for want of support.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY DEPARTMENT,
CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
February 26, 1869.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 15th day of March, 1869, for furnishing this Department with FORTY (40) CAVALRY HORSES, to be delivered at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, on or before the 15th of April, 1869.

The horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

The foregoing specifications will be rigidly adhered to.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid and certified to by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or other public officer, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
BAY T. GORDON,
Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry,
Acting A. Q. M.
3 3 10t

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 12mw

COBEN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS. 1 22 1

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.
PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.
400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the City Solicitor.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be requested and directed to take the proper steps by application to a court of equity for leave to the City Trustee of the Girard estates to make leases of the farm lands in the First and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia, for a longer period than five years; provided that these instructions shall apply only to such lands as are or may be used for the storage of petroleum or other oils.
LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council pro tempore.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council,
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved the first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 2 1t

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 29 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23, 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15 000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,486 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,680 pounds of musket powder.
16 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,884,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.
Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms—Cash.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
2 22 mw6t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—

2s Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,100 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Rames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 1A7

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½. This (Wednesday) EVENING, March 3 TWENTY-FIRST NIGHT of the world-renowned comedians and original interpreters of Irish and Yankee life, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. THIRD NIGHT of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE EMERALD RING. Received on each representation by large and brilliant audiences, with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS In order to accommodate those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a daylight performance of THE EMERALD RING ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Each lady attending this performance will be presented with an Emerald Ring as a souvenir.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30. MONDAY, and till further notice, A. W. Young's Comedy of A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES. Virginie de Merlon.....Mrs. JOHN DREW Aided by the Full Company. After which the Great Drama, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Louis dei Franchi, } Fabien dei Franchi, } .....Barton Hill Chateau-Renaud.....Mr. L. James Emilie de Lesparre.....Miss Lizzie Price Mad. dei Franchi.....Mrs. Maeder MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—Engagement of THE JAPS for a limited number of nights. The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
MADISON SQUARE'S
NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [31*
Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in consultation with PLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss BELLE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MRS. M. A. BINDER has removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Childrens' Dress, Sleeves, Suits, Waists Paniers, and Childrens' Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail. Dress and Cloak Making: Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets 2 27 tf

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cotell, Satine, and Jane's Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
EBENISTE, 2 1 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

RICHMOND & CO.,
Successors to Atwood & Hopper,
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
No. 45 South SECOND St.,
(East Side, Brown Stone Building),
2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.
JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
19 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 1 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 1026 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 1 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
OF THE
ARABIAN NIGHTS' GREAT COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist,
MISS JENNIE WADE,
From Steinway's & Irving's Hall, New York.
CARLETON,
The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST who will appear in his Great Irish Specialties:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
WHISTLING THEF,
PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC.
PROFESSOR M. O'BEARDON,
Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has elicited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention,
THE TUMBLERONICON,
Playing three distinct tunes at one and the same time.
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Song

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1869.

Exit Andrew Johnson.

Before the lapse of twenty-four hours Congress will forever be rid of the vexations of "the man at the other end of the avenue." The event will be hailed, not only by Congress, but by the entire country, as a positive relief from an almost insufferable burden, and by a large majority of the American people as a release from the machinations of a man who has deserved, in as great measure as any other historical personage, the double epithet of "bold and bad."

The advent of this "humble individual" upon the stage of Presidential life was preceded by an exhibition of his utter disregard of all the decencies of humanity which drew from the American people a cry of shame and indignation. Yet in the midst of the great calamity by which he was made President, the loyal people displayed towards him the largest charity, both forgetting and forgiving. The harangue which he delivered in Washington on April 3, 1865, breathing death and destruction to Rebels of all degrees, red-hot with vengeance, and clamoring for their punishment, served to inspire the country with a firm reliance upon his patriotism, with the most confiding trust in his devotion to the principles on which he was elected. By a fair display of energy in administering the affairs of the Government for the first few weeks of his administration, he succeeded in disarming all suspicion, even to the extent of drawing from the New York *Tribune* of April 22 such a eulogistic notice as the following:—

"Andrew Johnson grows steadily in public confidence and esteem, in spite of the injustice done to the country as well as to him in compelling him to make off-hand responses to two or three elaborate addresses per day, intended to enlighten him as to his duties, as well as with regard to the importance and influence of those who make him the target of their orations. * * * He knows the republican ear and bird; its inclinations, its prejudices, its leaders, their objects and their hopes. He knows how far the South has been perverted or tainted by the rebellion, and wherein this influence temper justice with mercy."

It was not for some months thereafter that the country was made aware of the absolute insecurity in which it was placed by reposing an iota of confidence in the possession by Andrew Johnson of any quality desirable in a patriot or a statesman. During the memorable summer of 1865, he proceeded gradually and artfully to undermine the supremacy of that portion of the people which had sustained the war for the Union, to wrench from the grasp of the party by which he was elected the control of the general Government and the dictation of the policy of reconstruction. So gradually and so artfully did he contrive his grand conspiracy for the setting up of his pernicious policy of restoration—in his own words, "gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps"—that it is almost impossible to mark the dividing line between his inflammatory speech of April 3 and his pro-Rebel message of December 4, 1865. By the date of this latter document, however, he had definitely chosen under which king he would serve. The old Southern leaven had been so thoroughly rooted and grounded in his nature, that even the tribulations which he endured during the war had not sufficed to eradicate it. Body and soul, he went over to the Rebel element of the Southern population, and from the 4th of December, 1865, to the 4th of March, 1869, almost every prominent official action of his life has been prompted and supported by a seeming desire to plant the foot of treason on the neck of loyalty, North as well as South.

The stern refusal of Congress to surrender the nation to the Rebellion served to develop all his resources of obstinacy and abuse, and the result we have seen in a continued string of insolent harangues and an unconquerable passion for attempting to overrule the representatives of the people by the exercise of the veto power. Nineteen times has he resorted to this device—his vetoes of the Colorado bills, May 15, 1866, and January 29, 1867, were inadvertently overlooked in the list published a few days ago—a record unparalleled in the history of the country. On a par with the recklessness of his passion for domineering over the constituted lawmakers of the country has been his persistent and uncalled-for abuse of Congress, commencing with his zigzag oration of February 22, 1866, and ending—we cannot safely say when until we have followed him to his political sepulchre.

But at last, having withstood successfully a formidable attempt at his deposition, time has rolled around to a point which brings us so close to the constitutional end of his career that we can almost count the hours on our fingers. As we reflect, in common with the American people, upon this happy circumstance, we are inclined to request of his successor the appointment of a day to be observed throughout the length and breadth of the land in thanksgiving and praise for our timely deliverance. Certainly, if ever a nation had just cause to acknowledge deliverance from both pestilence and peril, it is the American nation on the eve of Andrew Johnson's retirement from the exalted position which he has used only to harass its people and to thwart its efforts at securing a guarantee for peace and prosperity in the future.

Should Professional Politicians Get All the Offices?

The professional politicians of this city and of various other portions of the country are intensely agitated over the momentous question whether General Grant intends to select his appointees exclusively from their own privileged class, or whether, in administering the affairs of the Government, he will have the audacity to seek the assistance of men who are more distinguished for purity of character, capacity, and patriotism, than for skill in stuffing ballot-boxes, in carrying delegate elections, in wire-pulling, and in the various species of dishonesty, duplicity, and double-dealing by which many big rascals and little demagogues win influence and office.

When taxes are to be paid, when great labors are to be performed, when battles are to be fought, when wise measures are to be devised, when a real rising of the people for any great national purpose is to be effected, no class of the community is more useless than the professional politicians. They are not only useless, but nine times out of ten they are worse than useless. They are perpetually begging, lying, cheating, and sneaking their way into important places that should be filled by better men. They crowd into Legislatures and into Congress to sell their votes to the highest bidder, to retard the progress of good measures, to facilitate the passage of bad laws, and to exert an influence at once prejudicial to the public and advantageous to their individual interests. They seek offices of trust and all stations which "stealings" can make lucrative with the avidity of a shark in pursuit of a man overboard, and they have so terribly demoralized the administration of national, State, and municipal affairs that extravagance and corruption have become the rule, and economy and honesty the exception.

The impartial history of European nations has given a vivid picture of the crimes, corruptions, and mischievous influence exercised by the courtiers of various countries who alternately pandered to the worst vices of bad monarchs and thwarted the good intentions of kings who, in their day and generation, were wise and just men. Professional politicians are the courtiers of the United States; and taking the range of all parties and all sections, they could be safely backed for the first prize for astute villainy at any grand International Exposition which would summon the wicked courtiers of all former centuries, as well as the living representatives of this rascally race from all countries. America can not only beat the world in fast trotting horses, fast yachts, tool-making machinery, Yankee clocks, wooden nutmegs, Sanitary Commission ambulances, and volunteer armies, but she can turn out the largest and most graceless host of office-beggars, and the most conscienceless band of worthless, arrogant, and audacious politicians, that ever brought confusion, taxation, and misery upon this fair earth.

These destructive vermin have only been tolerated, like some other monstrosities, by the plea that they are a necessary evil, and that each party must pamper and maintain its own gang of devouring cohorts, for the sake of securing its assistance in combatting the politicians of a rival organization. This republic is subjected, by this reasoning, to a burden scarcely less than that imposed upon the people of Europe by the pretended necessity for the maintenance of large standing armies; and while we smile at the folly of this transatlantic wastefulness, we are guilty of an extravagance far less justifiable, for it would be much easier for the people of one nation to manage their public affairs without this expensive and damaging aid and supervision, than it would be for all the diversified nationalities of the Old World to maintain their boundaries without the aid of bayonets.

General Grant's reported determination to stand by his party rather than by the mere politicians of the party, is hailed with great satisfaction by the body of his supporters as well as the mass of the American people. His keen vision has discovered at once the true road to enduring popularity and the proper method of effecting the reforms which are so imperatively necessary. Andrew Johnson had at his back and call the greatest array of politicians that ever danced attendance upon a President. He could count upon the adhesion of all the politicians of the defunct Confederacy, all the politicians of the Democratic party (and their name is legion), and a fair proportion of the treacherous camp-followers of the Republican party. But his betrayal of the people thwarted his aspirations and rendered his administration a lamentable failure. General Grant will not repeat this disastrous experiment. The honest and useful men who have participated actively and prominently in the political affairs of the country will applaud his determination to follow the example set by his own nomination and election to the Presidency; and if mere spoil-hunters rave with baffled rage, they will only render themselves as ridiculous as they are corrupt.

WHAT FRENCHMEN READ.—The Mayor of one of the most populous arrondissements in Paris, M. Levy, has published a report on the subject of the local library, from which it appears that while, during a given period, scientific treatises of various kinds were asked for 21 times, "The History of France," by Henri Martin, was asked for 53 times; "The History of the French Revolution," by Thiers, 124 times; "History of the Empire," by the same author, 31 times; "Le Magasin Pittoresque," 213 times; the works of Victor Hugo, 115 times; the works of Chateaubriand, 23 times; of Lamartine, 30 times; of Alfred de Musset, 36 times; of Voltaire, 100 times; of Balzac, 93 times; of Erckmann-Chatrain, 265 times; of George Sand, 51 times; of Mayne Reid, 65 times; of Jules Verne, 48 times; of Walter Scott, 34 times. M. Levy points out that the public shows a preference for authors "whose reputation has been increased by the preoccupations of the moment." Thus, when the subscription for the monument to Voltaire was opened by the *Siecle*, the works of Voltaire were in great demand. The remarkable popularity of Erckmann-Chatrain's novels was caused "by the crusade directed against the pretended warlike tendencies of last year;" and this vogue has somewhat diminished now that public opinion has become tranquillized.

"Push Things."

A rumor has been afloat for some days to the effect that Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, the well-known clothing firm of "Oak Hall" fame, are preparing to open the fine Brown Stone House on Chesnut street, formerly occupied by Homer, Colladay & Co. as a first-class clothing establishment. We have no means of verifying the report, but if it be true, we really congratulate ourselves on the prospect of Philadelphia having at last an immense clothing house, which will be to our city what Devlin's and Brooks', of Broadway, New York, are to that city—an emporium conducted on the grandest, and yet a popular, scale for the sale of all that is best and most desired in the line of gentlemen's clothing and furnishing goods. Why we should not have had just such an establishment on our main thoroughfare long since has been a mystery. Surely, a city of nearly a million, and a floating population continually increasing, ought to and would countenance and maintain such an enterprise; and we are glad that we have a firm with pluck and capital enough to put the thing through.

Some time ago one of our foremost dry goods houses, Homer, Colladay & Co., conceived the idea of planting themselves in a new and grand building west of Broad street. Everybody cried "Don't do it!" and there was hardly to be found a business man of any repute who did not prophesy evil of such a venture. The firm, with more confidence in their own plans than in the fears of their more timid admirers, put their idea in execution. The house was built, and last Monday thrown open to the public. An immense throng of admirers filled it all day long and far into the evening, and straightway public sentiment wheeled about, and now the cry goes up, "*A grand success!*" "A GRAND SUCCESS!"

We are persuaded that all that is needed for the enlargement of our mercantile interests far beyond anything we have any of us yet conceived of, is more of just this spirit of enterprise and "push."

The criticism so often made upon our people that they are "slow," and upon our city that it is "sleepy," finds at least the shadow of a pretext in the fact that there are so many ever ready to cry "ghost!" as soon as any enterprise is hinted at which is at all in advance of what we have always been accustomed to. We talk about "healthy growth" and "making haste slowly," as though there were anything unhealthy or "fast" in the erection in a city like Philadelphia of a marble building like Homer, Colladay & Co.'s, or the establishing on Chesnut street of such a concern as Wanamaker would be sure to make at Nos. 818 and 820, if he took hold of the matter at all.

We say let the good work go on, and let our business men become more and more alive to what they might do in proportion to what they are doing both for themselves and for the community at large.

Fine Arts.

SALE OF LEUTZE'S WORKS. — On Thursday and Friday evenings next, Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co. will sell, at their Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, New York, by order of the executors, the effects of the late eminent artist, Emanuel Leutze. A large number of paintings, drawings, etchings, antique furniture, costumes, weapons, books, etc., are included in the collection, and the opportunity is one rarely offered to connoisseurs to enrich their collections with genuine works of art of permanent value. The sale will also embrace a fine collection of paintings, contributed by the Artists' Aid Society and individual artists for the benefit of Mrs. Leutze. This collection contains works by Hays, Grey, Beard, J. F. Weir, Cropsey, J. B. Irving, William Hart, Darley, Coleman, J. G. Brown, McEntee, Lambdin, R. P. Gray, Witteridge, M. F. De Haas, Stone, J. M. Hart, White, Huntington, Kennett, Eastman, Johnson, Durand, Casilear, R. W. Weir, Baker, Falconer, Rothermel, Lang, Tait, Elminger, Terry, Bispham, Homer, S. R. Gifford, Fuechsel, Laurie, and others.

We hope that Philadelphia will be well represented among the bidders at this sale, and that some of the choicest works will be secured for this city.

BAILLY'S WASHINGTON.—We have received a fine photograph by Germon of the statue of Washington, executed for the Washington Monument Association by the celebrated Philadelphia sculptor J. A. Bailly. The statue represents the Father of His Country in the dress of a citizen: he is standing in an easy attitude, his right hand resting on the hilt of a dress sword, and his left on a Bible. The statue is life-like and full of dignity, the sculptor having succeeded marvellously well in the expression of the face and the form of the figure. The accessories are simple and in good taste, the costume being modelled from articles worn by Washington, and the statue is at once an ideal and a literally truthful representation of the first President of the United States, and the greatest man of the age. The citizens of Philadelphia are to be congratulated on having this noble work of art in their midst, and the sculptor is entitled to the warmest praise for the manner in which he has executed his task.

A WELL-ENDOWED HOSPITAL.—The London *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—Nothing is more needed in London, according to all competent authorities, than a cheap, well-managed public hospital or asylum for lunatics not being paupers. St. Luke's Hospital, for example, has been richly endowed by benefactors of a century since for this very purpose, and the *British Medical Journal*, in a report upon this institution, calls for reforms in order to fulfil more completely the objects of the founders. The hospital possesses £170,000 of invested stock, is officered by well-known medical men, and has room for two hundred patients. There are, however, sixty vacant beds. Of those now in the house, sixty are on the foundation and seventy-nine pay £1 1s. a week—a class introduced by Dr. Stevens in 1849, after much mistaken opposition by the committee. The house is described as of the old monastic type, and unfitted for its purpose; the site is extremely valuable, and, if disposed of, the price would defray a large part of the cost of an excellent house in a cheap and suitable suburban position, where proper recreation grounds and means of occupation might be provided. In the large metropolitan private asylums accommodation can be had for £1 1s. a week superior to that provided at St. Luke's for £1 3s. 10½d., exclusive of rent, rates, taxes, and repairs. The financial management of the hospital threatens the charity with extinction. Last year the deficiency was so large that £4000 of stock has been taken from the invested capital. In 1867 £2000 of stock was similarly sold; and during the last fifteen years the legacies received, to the amount of £8000, have been consumed in current expenses, and £24,000 of stock has been sold out. The infernal economy of the hospital is severely criticized by the *Journal*. Some of the attendants are on duty, day and night watch, during a thirty-eight hours' spell, twice a week, with only four hours' rest. The old heavily-cased dark windows are made still more gloomy by being cleaned only twice a year. The arched brick dormitories are not even supplied with a chair. The whitewash is not clean, and there is but little color to relieve their dreary barrenness.

THE RECENT ENGLISH ELECTIONS for members of Parliament are being very freely ventilated in the various contests which are in progress. At Bradford, M. Baron Martin announced that he had determined to declare Mr. Ripley's election void on the ground of treating. Mr Ripley might just as well have taken the sum of £7211 16s. 7d., which he returned as his expenses, and thrown it down the nearest coal-pit, as spend it in the way he did. "It was utterly useless (said Baron Martin) to attempt such a thing—no election can possibly stand under such an expenditure according to the present law." His lordship, however, exonerated Mr. Ripley from the charge of personal treating. The case was so very clear that it might have been decided in as many hours as it had occupied days. There had not, the learned judge said, been any great amount of drunkenness during the election, and he should not feel called upon to report that there had been any extensive system of treating and bribery. He should return to the Speaker the names only of those parties who, by their own evidence, had been guilty of corrupt practices. He, however, advised all parties to forget their little petty differences, and to unite to prevent a repetition of some of the scenes which had taken place, especially amongst the Irish voters. "I really cannot understand," his lordship said, "how the respectable people of this town should allow themselves to be dictated to or governed by such a set of people as we have seen here, and submit to have the election turned by votes got in such a way as has been detailed to us. I ask them to unite in putting down such a system, determining that they will not support any candidate who opens public-houses." The costs would follow the result.

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The following were the statistics of the French army and navy at the close of the year 1868:—

Total available military forces	1,028 980
Number of regular troops	700 000
Active army at home	378 852
Active army in Algeria	64 531
Active army in Italy	5 328
Total in active service	448,711
Total number of vessels in the navy	430
War steamers	331
Vessels afloat, not finished	7
Vessels on the stocks	31
Iron clads	50
Training schools	2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Citizen Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

BIBLE STUDY.—HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

PETER B. SIMONS, Esq., will conduct the Bible Study TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Woman of Samaria."

March 11 CHARLES E. LEX. Subject—"The Temptation and Fall of Man."

All are welcome. Young men especially invited. Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. It

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. S. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev. J. P. W. INGRAHAM, Vice President; E. METZGER Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN O'BYRNE, Solicitor.

A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.

For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

INTRODUCTORY LECTURE TO THE Spring and Summer session in the PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NINTH and LOCUST Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock, by Professor PAINE and other members of the Faculty. The public invited. 3 2 2t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.

City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 3 3 6t City Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MARCH 1, 1869.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.

3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ALFRED G. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Charles N. Bancker, Esq., deceased; and GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy in the Board.

3 1 3t J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street. Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineer's supplies. 2 26 6t§

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 813 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label: all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27 w6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or Brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 8 3 m w f

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13 w3m

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1530 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 9 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 12 3m

THE NEW WHEEL-OCIPEDE.

An Old Vehicle with a New Name.

It has only one wheel,
Neither treadle nor saddle;
It is built in such shape
That you don't have to straddle.
The man who propels it
Takes hold with his hands
Of two parallel bars,
And on the ground stands;
Puts his feet then in motion,
One after the other,
While the vehicle goes
Without any bother.
This funny machine
Has no painting or gilding;
It is useful to carry
Material for building—
Shingles and shavings,
Bricks, lime, and plaster—
And the lighter the load,
It can travel the faster.
It is better than *tri-cycle*,
For it isn't so narrow,
And our *Wheel-ocipede*
We will call a *Wheelbarrow!*

Velocipeders, Wheelbarrowists, Pedestrians, and all other sorts and conditions of men and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable masculine raiment.

For the closing winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Melton, the silk mixed, the steel-mixed, and, in a word, everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Statement of the condition of the Company, December 31, 1868.

Capital Stock	$150,000 00
Capital Stock paid in cash	150,000 00

ASSETS.

	Market Value.
Cash on hand and in bank	$615 46
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	14,106 65
U. S. Gov't bonds, 5-20s, '67, par $125 000	150,187 50
Accrued interest, not yet due	1,896 50
Bills receivable	4,415 29
Loans on security of policies	8 199 12
Deferred premiums for the year	20 023 96
Value of lease	5,0 0 00
Value of reinsurance policies	13 75
Personal property at Home and Branch Offices	9,417 84
	$213,287 72

LIABILITIES.

Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	$36,391 27
Amount of all the claims against the Co.	3,252 22
	$39 643 49

INCOME.

Amount of cash premiums received	$38,476 94
Loans on security of policies	8,233 75
Amount of premiums earned, including deferred in hands of agents	34,129 63
Interest received from investments	3,749 05
Income from all other sources	25 00
	$86,613 47

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of loans paid during the year	$1,469 00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance policies	265 50
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	16 617 38
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,329 26
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	15,762 45
	$36,273 59

Value of Company's stock, par $100; market val. $166.

This Company commenced business in April, 1868, and have already issued 12000 POLICIES, covering over $2,000,000 of Insurance.

March 31, 1869.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

Manager for Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, No. 302 WALNUT STREET,

3 3 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

AN OPENING FOR A GOOD BUSINESS FOR SALE.—

A BODY OF LIMESTONE

fronting on the Plymouth Railroad (lately rebuilt), a branch of the Norristown Railroad, two miles from Conshohocken in the Plymouth lime region.

The breast of stone rises twenty to sixty feet above water level.

A quarry of the best stone for the Philadelphia market has just been opened, and there is one kiln on the premises.

From ten to twenty acres will be sold. For terms and particulars address

J. M. ALBERTSON,
3 2 3t Norristown, Penna.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.

Also,

OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS

suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to [2 23 12t*]: J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS,
2 26 6t* No. 226 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 3 1 1t

A ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN, WITH OR without Board, No. 232 CROWN Street. 3 2 3t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

2 1 mwsfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

1 9 NO. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—REMOVAL.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

DEALERS IN CURTAIN & WALL PAPERS

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET

TO

No. 530 MARKET Street

AND

No. 523 MINOR Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,

BOOKSELLERS, AND PUBLISHERS OF

BROOKS' NORMAL SERIES OF ARITHMETICS.
HAUB'S SPELLERS.
FEWSMITH'S GRAMMARS.
PARKINSON'S FAMILIAR SCIENCE.
BOUVIER'S ASTRONOMY.
HILLSIDE'S GEOLOGY.
SHEPPARD'S CONSTITUTION.
FARKHANE'S BOOK-KEEPING.
PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS.
PAYSON, DUNTON & SCRIBNER'S COPY-BOOKS ETC.

Teachers and Principals of Private Seminaries are invited to an examination of our large list of recent Publications. Favorable terms given for first introduction. 3 3 wfmstrp

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE,"

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [3 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 18 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

COLLARS.

THE NEW

Round End Collars,

BOZ AND DORE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Keystone Collar Company,

No. 627 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

CONTROL THE MARKET BY THEIR

SUPERIORITY.

Sold everywhere. Ask for them. 3 1 mwf3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 1t

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3§ No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street. 3 2§

PAIN PAINT.

I want each man should whiskers wear,
Not be a silly goose;
The God of Nature placed them there
To wave all free and loose.

Why will you ape the feminine?
Or, if you condescend,
Go fix some rigging on behind—
Go wear the Grecian bend.

I feel ashamed whene'er I see
A man without a beard;
Good health requires of you and me,
Our face should not be pared.

Catarrh too often gets a hold
Upon the beardless man;
Bronchitis cracks your voice, and cold
Invited there will stand.

To save your lungs; yea, cure catarrh,
Annihilator use;
It is your *Anchor—Polar Star*,
Just read the *Daily News*.

It tells of WOLCOTT'S noble plan,
And all who read will see
Catarrh is cured, and every man
Can come and test it free.

ANNIHILATOR also sold
In Drug Stores every one;
'Tis free at Chatham square, I'm told
At Hundred Eighty-one.

Then buy *The Daily Morning Post*,
And learn the laws of health;
And every day I'll make no boast,
But show some hidden wealth.

Dr. WOLCOTT'S free office, No. 622 Arch street, Philadelphia. 11

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 3 3 1t Delanco, N. J.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Offenbach's opera of *Barbe Bleue* will be performed this evening, with Mad'lle Irma as "Boulotte" and M. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue."

AT THE WALNUT John Brougham's Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be given this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading roles.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances* and the melodrama of *The Corsican Brothers* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's opera of *Robinson Crusoe.*

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese troupe will appear for the last time during the present week.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give a musical entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, a grand combination of beautiful tableaux, comic and sentimental vocalism, character sketches, and musical performances, will open at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. This promises to be one of the most attractive entertainments ever given in this city.

—Chicago has nearly sixty miles of Nicolson pavement.

—Marblehead, Mass., last year realized $121,750 from her fisheries.

—Boston consumes, or at least sells, 5000 barrels of flour daily.

—Cork trees are being raised in Florida from seeds procured from Portugal.

—There are over twenty sail of vessels due at Boston from the Mediterranean.

—The tooth of an elephant has been discovered at New Albany.

—A bed of pure chalk has been found near Omaha. Nebraska is now expected to make its mark.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A MALARIOUS MONTH.—March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harassing disorders. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses" is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar as the store of an apothecary without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT will be one of the great events of the nineteenth century and Washington City will be crowded by people from all parts of the United States. The military and civic procession will be such as to reflect creditably upon the management, and distinguished men from foreign countries will witness this outpouring of freemen in honor of their beloved Chief, who not only led them to victory in time of war, but will remain their friend in time of peace. A great number of visitors to Washington will wear fashionable garments made by CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 324 Chesnut street.

PURE, PLEASANT, PERFECT.—Let such as wish for a pure, pleasant, and life-renewing tonic, try Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," and thereafter they will use none other. The most temperate use them with perfect impunity, as well as the most delicate females. They are not medicated, but simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, and other herbs and roots, the base being his pure wine. Sold by all druggists.

WE WOULD not be guilty of any injustice, or even narrowness, but is it not fair to assert that other things being equal Philadelphians ought to insure in "home" companies, and that of the "American" can do as well for you as any foreign company, it has a special claim upon you. See for yourself, and not from what agents from other cities may say about it, what the American offers to such as wish to insure their lives.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MODERN PICTURES.—The sale of modern pictures belonging to the young artists of this city will be concluded this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. Sale positively without reserve.

REOPENING OF CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Express Steamboat Company between Philadelphia and New York, W. P. Clyde & Co., Agents, will resume business on Monday, the 8th inst., the Delaware and Raritan Canal reopening on or about that date.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

THE OFFICE of the *Insurance Reporter*, a useful weekly publication, devoted to insurance topics, has been removed to No. 337 Dock street (old Post Office Building.)

THE TIME HAS COME

For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.
For.....Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.

All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

GREEN—MUNYON.—On the 2'st ultimo, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. WILLIAM H. GREEN and Miss MARY E. MUNYON, both of this city.

TODD—CREEKMORE.—November 1, 1868, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. BENJAMIN H. TODD of Camden, N. J., to Miss MAGGIE C. CREEKMORE, of this city.

DIED.

HIDER.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. ANN, wife of the late John Hider, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. George L. Sharp, No. 524 Catherine street, on Friday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Burying Ground.

CHILDS.—On the 1st instant, SARAH CHILDS, widow of Jonathan Childs, formerly of Branchtown, in her 83d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, S. W. corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Germantown.

CONRAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 24th ultimo, at his late residence, Middle'wn, Delaware county near Media, Mr. GEORGE W. CONRAD, in the 44th year of his age, son of the late Matthew Conrad, of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Media depot on arrival of the 11 A. M. train from Philadelphia.

KEYSER.—On the 2d instant, after a very short illness, PETER A. KEYSER in the 6th year of his age.

The family, his male friends, and members of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M.; of Pennsylvania; Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M.; and Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter, No. 169, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Green street, above Tulpehocken street, Germantown, on Friday afternoon next, the 5th instant, at 2½ o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—On the 2d instant, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, Sr., aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in Radnor, Delaware county, on Friday morning, the 5th instant. To leave the house at 11 o'clock A. M. for the Great Valley Baptist Church.

MASTERSON.—On the 2d instant, MARGARET E., wife of Peter J. Masterson, and daughter of the late James and Catherine May, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Second street, below York street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SCHOFIELD.—On Tuesday morning, March 2, Mrs. MARY B. SCHOFIELD, relict of the late Lane Schofield, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 237 S. Twelfth street, on Friday morning, March 5, at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

DRY GOODS.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

1869.—NEW GOODS.

Black Silks, Superb Quality,
Gros Grain Mohairs, for suits.
Silk and Wool Poplins, Choice.
French Chintz and Percales in variety.
Delaines, Poplins, Chintz.

STOKES & WOOD,
3 3ws] SEVENTH and ARCH.

AMUSEMENTS.

For additional Amusements see Third Page.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. FOURTH GRAND CONCERT, AT MUSICAL FUND HALL. INAUGURATION DAY, THURSDAY March 4, at 8 P.M. Tickets at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut. TWENTY-SEVENTH MATINEE THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 1t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Reception at General Grant's Headquarters—Gifts to the President-elect—The Debt Statement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Interesting News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There is much confusion in the departments to-day, all the leading officials being actively preparing for their retirement. Attorney General Evarts will leave his office in charge of a subordinate this evening, to appear there no more. It is thought that Wilson, of Iowa, will be his successor. There is a somewhat doubtful rumor that Jay Cooke is to be Secretary of the Treasury. A more probable appointment is that of Hamilton Fish to the State Department. The usual gathering of politicians, office seekers, and sight-seers took place at General Grant's headquarters to day. The President-elect has given a very broad intimation that there will be scarcely any offices to give away, unless the Senate repeals the Tenure-of-Office bill. It is clear that very few of the present subordinate officials will voluntarily retire to make way for their successors. The city is full of visitors, and all the hotels and boarding-houses are filled to repletion, yet every train brings fresh accessions. It is certain that the inaugural ceremonies will be in a style of unexampled magnificence and enthusiasm. Delegations from the various cities and States are constantly arriving.

The Sherman Presentation—The General's Reply.

General Sherman seemed much affected, and replied that this noble act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him. Until within a few days past, in view of his moving to Washington, he had been engaged in making arrangements for living here in a manner proportionate to his income, and in an humble but modest style. Of course, this gift would enable him to live in a different manner from what he had contemplated, and he assured the gentlemen that it should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and the education of his children: that beyond this purpose he intended never to touch for himself one dollar of it; that apart from this he desired the contributors to understand that he should always be happy to welcome them in what might be regarded as their house, while visiting Washington, in order that he might know them and they know him more intimately, and that he could not further express his grateful sense of their kindness, so unexpected and so generously accorded to him.

The committee, after a brief and pleasant conversation, withdrew.

Tobacco and Whisky.

The House has just passed a bill extending the time for payment of the tax on whisky and tobacco in bond, and providing for changing the mode of stamping tobacco.

Schenck's Gold Bill.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts.

Both houses are working upon regular business, and will be in session all night, in order to complete the necessary legislation. It is thought no appropriation bill will be lost except the Indian bill.

Despatch to Associated Press.

The Albany Burgess Corps

arrived in this city at 11 A. M. and took up their quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are accompanied by Dodworth's band of twenty pieces. General Grant's son accompanied the corps to this city. They number sixty-five muskets, and a number of honorary members in citizen's dress accompany the organization. At 1 P. M. the corps made their appearance at the headquarters of the army and stacked muskets in front of the building. General Grant, accompanied by General Badeau and Colonel Webster, were on the portico at the time, but for the purpose of receiving the members of the organization the General retired into the reception-room, and the corps then entered in single file, paid their respects, and passed out.

General Grant's Visitors.

At 12 M. to day the President's private reception room was thrown open to an immense throng of visitors present. The President was in the room and shook hands with all the visitors, many of whom seemed much affected, being personal friends.

Governor Geary had an interview with General Grant, having called to pay his respects, and was received in a cordial manner. Nothing was said about Cabinet appointments.

Canes Presented.

Yesterday an elegant gold-headed cane was presented to Grant as a tribute of regard for humane treatment of the soldiers, by Mrs. A. W., of Iowa.

This morning Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Puncheon, and others, with ladies, were admitted to an interview, when the Bishop presented to Grant a splendid gold-headed cane from ladies of Baltimore. The wood of the cane was cut on the estate of the late General Lafayette, in France.

A delegation of seven colored men, from Nashville, also called, representing the colored people generally of Tennessee. One of them is a county commissioner or judge, and another a justice of the peace.

The Debt Statement.

The debt statement, to be issued this afternoon, shows the debt bearing coin interest to be $2,107,854,050; debt bearing currency interest, $91,140,000; matured debt, $6,422,463; debt bearing no interest, $421,578,180; Pacific Railroad bonds issued, $53,737,000; coin in the Treasury, $98,741,260; do. currency, $10,853,529; debt, less coin in the Treasury, $2,545,336,904·76; decrease of the debt, $10,868,753.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Broomall argued that the resolution would only authorize the Committee on Accounts to discriminate between clerks who did nothing and clerks who had had much business to perform. After a long discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Broomall moved to suspend the rules and to rescind the resolution adopted some days since, to pay $2500 to each of the three contestants from the Second District of Louisiana.

Affairs in India.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 3.—Later advices from India report that the affair at Kohat was not so disastrous as at first reported. The War Office has advices to-day, stating that only one British soldier was killed and two taken prisoners.

Viscount Gough died yesterday, aged 90 years.

From Cuba—A Denial.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, March 3.—The *Voz de Cuba* newspaper denies the report recently published in the *Diario* of the surrender of the Revolutionary General Aringo, and pronounces the story impossible and untrue. The *Diario* has lately become exceedingly sensational.

Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from New York.

A Sleeping-Car Burned.

Sunday morning the Pullman palace sleeping-car Mayflower was destroyed by fire near Paris, Ont., on the Great Western Railway, entailing a loss of $25,000 on the sleeping-car company. The car was attached to the train from Chicago, which left Detroit the previous evening. After leaving Paris the car left the track and turned over.

The coals from the furnace set fire to the car and destroyed it totally. There was a large number of passengers in the car, but none of them were seriously hurt. The Mayflower was one of the cars that run between Rochester and Detroit, and was one of the finest of the Pullman carrs. It was magnificently furnished and decorated, and cost $28,000.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.*

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.
2 2

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pluural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 2 9 wfmwrp

MARCH 1, 1869.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
IN OPENING
THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT

Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT

Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city.

DRESS GOODS.

Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacture. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need.

LINCERIE.

This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES

Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufactures, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and also for replenishing.

N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 2 27 6t

DRY GOODS.

123. STILL ALIVE. 123.

EPSTEIN & HAINES
Again in the Field, at the Old Stand,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH.

Having Failed,

Have survived, and will fight it out on the same line, if it takes a lifetime. Will open on TUESDAY, March 2, with $30,000 worth of

Bankrupt Dry Goods and Notions,

And will offer the following goods under our old motto, never to be undersold, the greatest bargains since the panic of 1857:—

Muslins, Linens, Towels, Towelings,
Table Linens, Napkins, Flannels,
Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Dress Goods, Black Alpacas,
Chintzes, Ginghams, Cloths,
Cassimeres, White Goods,
Hdkfs., Underwear for
Ladies and Gents, and
A large stock of Notions

All will be sold at a ruinous loss to somebody.

Our friends in the retail dry goods business say they have been making great profits on goods since we have been closed up, and are very sorry to hear we are going to open, as we make and regulate the prices for Dry Goods.

We also return our sincere thanks to our friends in the retail business for waiting on our creditors to pay them if they would not sign for us to go on.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP AND GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!!
IMPOSITION HATED!
OPPOSITION COURTED!
COMPARISON INVITED!
COMPETITION DEFIED!
THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY!

We are bound to make ours the livest Dry Goods House in Philadelphia. Small profits, quick sales, and one low price, and turn the nimble sixpence often, is the corner-stone of this cheap store.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,
No. 123 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
3 1 mw 6trp REGULATORS OF PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Flgaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with.

10 16 fmw]

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMh18
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

MAXWELL'S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.

The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.

Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.

JOHN MAXWELL,
No. 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 2 22mws 6t

OPHIR.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes as follows:—

JANUARY 29, 1869.—Some years ago there appeared in, I think, "Notes and Queries" an account of a trip to the ruins of an ancient city in Africa which has since been suggested to be the Ophir of Scripture; and it may be interesting to some of your readers to know such particulars of these ruins as could be ascertained by a traveller who did not actually reach the site himself.

Last June I was at the small town of Leydenberg, in the Transvaal or South African Republic, and showed a copy of the story to the Rev. —— Nachtigal, of the Berlin Mission, whose station is there, and who, as the story told, was, with his fellow-missionary, Mr. Merenski, the author of the expedition; he smiled at many of his statements, such as incidents about baby elephants and ill-treated baboons following his party; but told me that the story was founded on fact, and gave me an outline of his journey. From his account, which I had confirmed entirely by one Kafir and in parts by others, I gather the following, the publicity of which may induce future travellers and sportsmen to see further for themselves, and perhaps even leave the South African gold fields for what would certainly be a most interesting trip.

From Leydenberg an explorer can take his bullock-wagon three days (say sixty miles) in a northerly direction, and must then, with the assistance of Kafirs, travel on foot through the rough country. Nine days' easy walking will bring him to the Limpopo, Oori, or Bembe river (being known by the latter name); but before crossing this he will see the ruins of a small town, which, however, have been almost totally destroyed. Two or three days more will take him to another set of ruins of a similar nature. The missionaries passed over these without noticing more than that they had been ancient buildings, and could not have, nor is there any probability that they had, been the work of natives. Their object was to push on to the largest of the ruins known to be in that country, as the short winter season allowed them but a limited time. As, however, fever was very prevalent among the natives, and some of their own party were ill, when they were within sight of these ruins, on the north bank of the Knisi or Sabia, a river running eastwards, they were compelled to return, but noticed that there were buildings of masonry and out stonework, with one block like a tower and several other considerable portions standing. The name of these deserted ruins is Bunyoai, situated in about latitude 20 deg. 50 min. south, longitude 32 deg. east, and the people living near them are the Banyai or Quarri-quarri Kafirs; they show no hostility to the white man, unless he is a Dutch Boer, who could not safely venture into their country; and I think it is partly because the Boers, who are as a rule the pioneer hunters of South Africa, and partly because no African traveller happens to have struck this route, that no better accounts have been brought down, and that these ruins have not been examined. The natives are a mixture of different tribes, partaking both of the Basuto and the Zulu type and language—the two chief divisions in Southeastern Africa, and which appear to have started from a common origin further north, and emigrated southward in two streams, divided by the great range of the Drakensberg, or Katlamba.

I am disposed to draw this latter conclusion from several points in their language, and one is almost inclined to believe that the real digamma of Greek philology is to be found among these savages on the east coast; in such words, for instance, as "to go": among the Amalunga tribe, or Knobnoses, *famba*; in the Suasi tribe two hundred miles south, *uamba*, almost *wamba*; further south, Zulu, *hamba*, more or less aspirated; and in Natal, *amba*.

To a stranger, the language of the Basutos, from the perpetual ringing of the letter "r," sounds peculiarly different from that of the Zulus, who cannot pronounce that letter; but a very short examination shows the close alliance between the two languages—the letter "r" being constantly substituted for the Zulu "l" in such words as (Zulu) *umlilo*, "fire," Basuto *umriro*, and often the change of a "t" into "r," as in (Zulu) *inyati*, "buffalo;" Basuto, *'nhari*. Both languages have also the causative, reciprocal, and other formations of the verb.

The existence of the ruins above referred to, or similar ones, has been known for many years, and they have been alluded to in several old travels; and apparently in connection with the gold trade, but of course such accounts must be taken for what they are worth, as they contain many absurdities. In "The Modern Part of an Universal History" (London, 1781), the most considerable gold-mines are placed in the district of Manica, the name of either the river Sabia or the Limpopo; and in "A Collection of Voyages and Travels" (London, 1746), and several other similar works, is an account of a Portuguese journey in 1569, in which reference is made to ruins of "structures built with stone, lime and timber" being met with in different parts of the country, and in one account the name Afur is given as that of one set of ruins, or perhaps of the whole district; but I cannot ascertain whether this name existed there on the first discovery by the Portuguese, or whether they called it Afur because they wished it to be the real Ophir. From this coincidence, however (if it is one), and the name of the river Sabia (*unde* Sheba), combined with the recent discovery of large gold-fields in the same neighborhood, some persons go so far as to conclude that the Biblical account is but a short history of Bunyoai.

What are these ruins? Are they the remains of defensive buildings, or mercantile emporiums of a past civilization, or the works of some ancient religious order?

As this part of Africa is now being drawn into notice, and many are leaving England, some attracted by the prospects of gold and others with the idea of a successful sporting or trading venture—it would be well if a traveller could be induced to make notes of and compare such things as he may observe in the customs and languages of these tribes, with a view to assisting ethnologists, rather than swell his published account into what is often little better than a butcher's diary.

J. D. R.

Foreign Items.

—Gold diggings in the north of Scotland will be a surprise to many persons; but there they are, in the shire of Sutherland, and with a number of diggers who are collecting alluvium from the borders of the Holmsdale river, and washing it in the stream. The quantity hitherto collected is not great, perhaps £200 worth, but the quality is described as good, and the color bright; and diggers who have worked in Australia are of opinion that when proper means are taken the yield will be something considerable. Are we about to witness a "rush" to the Sutherlandshire diggings? and shall we see the wild strath in which the gold lies buried, sprinkled with tents, and noisy with the eager labor and outcry of an excited population?

—Baron Tauchnitz, of Leipsic, whose name and publications will be known to all our travelling friends, has published a small pamphlet on the project of a copyright law for the North-German Confederation. We gather from his pages that the proposed copyright is to last thirty years from the author's death. The Baron's chief suggestions are, that the copyright of German works should not be confined to the subjects of these States which form the Confederation, and that the Confederation should set an example to foreign countries in the matter of international copyright. These two proposals go beyond the ideas of legislators, to judge from the sections of the projected law which Baron Tauchnitz quotes, as well as from the English Acts on the subject. But the last decision of the House of Lords (Routledge *vs.* Low) accords with Baron Tauchnitz's suggestion, and makes it all the more valuable.

—A reader of a very old astronomical book was puzzled and rather frightened, by finding that the moon went round the earth in something between four and five minutes. He had to ponder until he found out that the minute mentioned was the minute of a year. In the old sexagesimal division, the sixtieth part of anything was called its minute; the sixtieth part of the minute was called the second, and so on. Thus, the minute of a year is a little more than six days; the minute of a mile upwards of 29 yards. In 1851 a certain Maurice Bressius published his "Metrice Astronomica," in which sines are sexagesimally represented. His radius was 60 degrees, and so his sine of 76 degrees 20 minutes was 58 degrees, 22 minutes, 57 seconds.

—The distinction between the *vero* and the *ben trovato* made by the Italians is that of truth and good fictitious description. The stories of the two classes only differ in this, that the first often have an improbability which the second dare not reach. The true stories of absent men cannot be exceeded. We know the man who has—more than once or twice—put on his spectacles to help him to look for them. We know the man who had forgotten the name of—say A, and the first time he met a man who knew it, burst out with "I have forgotten A's name; what is it?" We are inclined to believe, from the manner in which it first reached us, the anecdote of Sir Thomas Strange, the Indian judge, who found, on paying a visit, that his friend was not in, and that he had forgotten his own name. I'll call again; never mind my name.—Sir! master always likes to know the names of gentlemen who call.—Why, to tell the truth, I have forgotten my name.—That's *strange*, sir.—So it is, my man. You've hit it!—and he went away, leaving the servant quite in the dark. But we suppose the following anecdote of Robert Simson must be *ben trovato*; though the tradition is strong. He used to sit at his open window on the ground-floor, as deep in geometry as a Robert Simson ought to be. Here he would be accosted by a beggar: he would rouse himself, hear a few words of the story, make his donation, and dive. Some wags one day stopped a mendicant one day on his way to the window with "Now! do as we tell you and you will get something from that gentleman, and a shilling from us besides. He will ask who you are, and you will say Robert Simson, son of John Simson, of Kirktonhill." The man did as he was told: Simson gave him a coin and dropped off. He soon roused himself and said, Robert Simson! son of John Simson, of Kirktonhill! why, that is myself! that man must be an impostor! Lord Brougham gives this anecdote, with less detail than in the version received by us.

—Ehrenberg has communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Berlin, of which he is a member, a short notice of the specimens brought up from the sea-bottom by soundings during the North-German Polar Expedition of last season. The specimens are thirty-nine in number, collected from latitude 73 degrees to 80 degrees north—an area extending from the Bear Islands and beyond Spitzbergen to the coast of Greenland. Six of them were taken, it appears, between 80 degrees and 81 degrees, and in longitude 13, 14, 15, and 16 degrees east from Greenwich. As regards depth, thirty-two of the specimens were brought up from less than 100 fathoms, four from 135 to 170 fathoms, two from 140 to 250 fathoms, and one from 300 fathoms. This latter was in latitude 76 deg. 36 min. north, and longitude 15 degrees 52 minutes East. These depths, though not great, have, as Professor Ehrenberg remarks, the advantage of certainty, which cannot always be claimed for soundings at 1000 or 2000 fathoms. The scientific character and value of the specimens have yet to be made out, and for this they must undergo a rigorous cleansing from the tallow of the sounding lead by which they were lifted. But after Ehrenberg has had them under his microscope, we shall not have long to wait for explicit information on these points; and further light will be thrown on the question which, in his opinion, is the most important of all, namely, whether the six classes of microscopic creatures already described in "Microgéologie" are found unmixed or mixed with other, hitherto unknown, forms within the Polar Circle? To obtain conclusive proofs of the relations of organic life in its minutest forms throughout the globe would be worth all the cost and labor bestowed in obtaining them. Moreover, according to the nature of the specimens brought up, whether fine or coarse, slimy or powdery, will, as is thought, be the evidence of streams, swirls, or quietness in the depths of the ocean. Should Mr. Petermann and his friends attempt another expedition in the coming summer, it is to be hoped they will rely more on the dredge than on the sounding-lead for specimens from the bottom. Taken in connection with the results obtained by the expedition under Drs. Carpenter and Wyville Thomson (an interesting report of which has been printed in the "Proceedings of the Royal Society"), a higher value attaches to the specimens brought home by the German expeditions.

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The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

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JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

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We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

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HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

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Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

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$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

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FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	300,000·00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	3,000·00
Cash on hand	243·80
Cash in Banks	16,738 86
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	6,000·00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	149,324·19
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value, 5 20s, $90,000	98,100 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value—par, $115 440; market, $88 548	75,884·77
Interest on investments due and unpaid	2,815 25
Accrued interest not yet due	8,667·11
Other available miscellaneous assets	59,252 34

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	5,707·97
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	25,524·20
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	1,560·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	2,778·26
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	64,379·28

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	194,827·55
Amount of premiums earned	190,016·35
Interests received from investments	23,849·17
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	5,186 69

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	120,748 72
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	2,738 19
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	21,218·60
Amount of dividends declared during the year	10,500·00
Amount of dividends paid	9,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	54,017 02
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	10,105·47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	20,342·31

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Cash Capital $200,000·00

Cash Assets January 1, 1868 479,283·22

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John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR President.

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

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BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 2

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 3

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in the construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

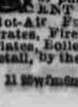
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1152 and 1154 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 10



THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions. In TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,

11 29 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

Gustave Dore's Purgatory and Paradise.

Gustave Doré has, on the whole, succeeded in illustrating the *Purgatory*. The drawings are a little too like those in the *Inferno*, too dreadful, too little penetrated by the idea of hope, to realize perfectly the idea which one attaches to the Catholic Purgatory, the place of purification, rather than of punishment only, but still they are very wonderful drawings. In some, as, for example, in the one where Arachne is seen stretched out into a gigantic spider, the infernal idea, punishment for the sake of punishment, is too manifest; but in others, the higher notion of an infinite dreariness, through which souls all but lost pass on to Paradise, is realized as only Doré could have realized it.

There is very little in it, nothing indeed but one of those dark shadowy depths which only Gustave Doré has learned perfectly to draw; but above the ravine flits or marches the veiled shadowy host, half angelic, which somehow one feels rather than sees will reach heaven, but is now in misery, a misery not utter, not fatal to reflection, or even to a faint interest in things around, but still misery of an intense kind. The use of shadowy forms with lighted outlines is apparently the instrument by which Gustave Doré hopes to produce his effect, a grand idea of endurance which would not be endurance, which would almost be happiness, were there only *light*; and he does produce it most effectually, even when he strains the thought almost beyond the grasp of ordinary mankind; or when he throws us violently back upon a purely physical conception of toil. Labor in itself is scarcely punishment, and, for all that appears, labor in itself is the punishment present here. His greatest defect is that, again and again, punishment takes that form of pure malignity, of bootless infliction of suffering, which is the farthest from the catholic and from the true idea of God's providence in dealing with His creatures. The spirit of torture rises and rises—as also it does in the poem—till in the figures which the flames lick but cannot burn, exciting an agony of fear rather than an agony of physical pain, we have men to whom hell with its permanence were almost redemption. And yet criticism of this kind on the Purgatory is not criticism. Look the drawings through slowly, meditatively, thinking of Dante, and not either of theology or Doré; and slowly, as we deem, it will somehow dawn upon you, unwilling to accept it, that in these heights and these depths, these tricks of the perpendicular—for they are tricks—these gleams of an invisible sun, and hints of present angels, in this deep gloom over all which yet leaves men human and souls beautiful, in these clouds which do not hide rays, but hide their source, in these processions without a shrine—the monkish idea of *acts* has caught Gustave Doré—processions in which there is a sub-idea sometimes of horror, sometimes of grotesquerie (*vide* page 164, where beasts with the batwings which Doré gives the Devil, and women's breasts, and heads of animal or bird, are *driving* the sages of mankind), the true thought of a half-inspired poet has found an expression almost as full as itself; less near perhaps to our hearts; more near to those physical emotions within us, those horrors, repulsions, disgusts, of which the nearest and the truest we can say is that they are instinctive, that they are coördinate in origin with the reason which judges them, and, therefore, beyond perfect analysis by an equal power. The illustrations which can effect this impression are great, even though a minute study of them might reveal the small adroitnesses by which the impression is created.

The *Paradise* does not strike us equally. The leading idea of the series of drawings—figures bathed in light wheeling in eccentric circles round a half visible centre, figures usually winged—in itself a somewhat feeble notion—has a striking but rather indistinct effect (in 352 it is decidedly operatic), and the bevies of saintly women, in long dresses falling perpendicularly, fail to impress us at all. They are serious and beautiful, but not divine. The Cross borne by wreaths of angels who are *not*—if we may be allowed so mundane a criticism—all flying the same way, would be a wonderful hint for Dieppe workers in ivory, but is too material altogether for the idea it is intended to convey, at least to minds which feel in Jesus something more than the Being extended on the cross and suffering untold agony to be repaid by triumph beyond words. Nothing shocks us in Gustave Doré's *Paradise*, and nothing can be said to fail; but nothing succeeds fully, nothing satisfies the longing in every heart to conceive of what "Paradise," the home of the redeemed, may be. There are fair landscapes, and saintly figures, and glorious ideas of a new relation to something above ourselves; but of peace, and light, and beatitude, of the peace which passeth expression, of the light which comes from His presence, of the beatitude which should be in the souls of those who are with Him, there is no trace. Some faint gleam of joy, of the rapture of satisfied benevolence, ought surely to be apparent in the face of the watching Dante, and is not, though once it is irradiated by angelic light. The artist would say we are demanding too much. Possibly, but then we are not demanding more than Dante, by the consent of mankind, has in some more or less materialistic way succeeded in giving. We cannot say, and we speak as admirers of M. Doré's genius, that we think he also has succeeded. It was not open to him, perhaps, to give us the true Paradise, the place—for to Dante it was a place—beyond all human imagination, to fix the divine dreams that floated before the author of the Apocalypse, but it was open to him to do what Southey did, draw a place in which at least the human heart could rest satisfied that the highest human ideal, earth without sin, has been excelled. This M. Doré has not done, and while his *Inferno* will live while Dante's lives, and the *Purgatorio* will share, without quite deserving, its immortality, the *Paradise* will, we fear, be quoted only as a proof how close the inexorable limits set around genius, even when it is as great as that of M. Gustave Doré.—*London Spectator*.

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

2 5 1m

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,
N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastenings, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,
AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,
No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

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SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 23 1y Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
RINA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
RANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.		STEERAGE.	
Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F. (by Branch Steamer)	40	St. John's, N. F. (by Branch Steamer)	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$140 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
E. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 8 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 5 3
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD, & Co.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S [2 22 1m

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 25mw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M. and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 20 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 30 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 55 A. M., and 1 50 and 10 19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 55 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 21 A. M., and 12 50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 20 and 5 P. M. sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 6 45 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12 30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7 45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1 45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5 00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8 45 A. M., 2 45 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2 10, 5 25, and 8 30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 4 55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7 30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1038 FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7 45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4 15 P. M., 4 50 P. M., 6 15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 9 00 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 1 55 P. M., 4 50 P. M., and 6 55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 9 00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4 50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 30 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 25 A. M. and 4 00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 45 A. M. and 4 50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8 00 A. M. and 4 50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 tf HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6 30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations. .....
At 6 30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold. .....
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5 30, and 4 30 P. M. for Trenton. .....
At 6 30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco. .....
At 6 30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton. .....

The 1 and 11 30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10 15 A. M for Bristol.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. and 2 30, and 8 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10 15 A. M. 2 30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City: Fare, $3 25.

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line: Fare, $2.

At 9 45 A. M., 1 20, 4, 6 30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9 45 A. M., 2, 6 30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9 45 A. M., 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9 45 A. M. 6 30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the "Black Diamond" leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 30, 3 30, and 5 30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 30 and 3 30 P. M., for Lewistow Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8 00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1 40, and 9 00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11 50 A. M.
Erie Express	12 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2 40 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3 00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5 30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8 00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12 00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	6 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8 10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8 30 A. M., 3 40 and 7 10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9 10 A. M.
Fast Line	10 00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12 30 P. M.
Erie Express	4 20 P. M.
Day Express	7 20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, New-port, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A. M., 2 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 5 00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7 00 and 8 10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way Mail. 9 35 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., Express. 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 858 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, BALTIMORE, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3 15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9 50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11 30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10 55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12 55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10 00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	2 25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7 50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4 20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8 15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8 15 A. M., 2 15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8 15 A. M and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8 15 A. M., 2 15, 3 30, and 6 00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware Avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 8 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9 05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 5 05, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7 35, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 35, 6 05, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3 15 and 6 05 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10 05 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8 15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 35 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 8, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3 15, 6 05, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7 10, 8 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 1 40, 3 40, 5 40, 6 40, 8 40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7 50 A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7 35, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1 45, 3, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35, 8 05, and 11 35 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5 40, 7, 7 50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1 45, 3, 4 35, 5 35, and 8 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2 35 and 7 35 P. M.

Leave

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL.

Annual Commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College, at the Academy of Music.

At noon to day, the Annual Commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College took place at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large audience. The exercises were preceded and interspersed with music, under the direction of Professor Carl Gaertner. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the President of the Board of Trustees upon the following gentlemen, thirty-five in number:—

O B Bird, M. E., Pa.	Dan. Jones, Vt.
Edgar Brunner, Pa.	Calvin Knerr, Pa.
F. Boyer, M. D., Pa.	John Lee, Pa.
A. Casanova, Cuba.	George Light, Ohio.
C Currie, N. J.	Wm. Marks, Pa.
J Criley, Ohio.	S. Morrison, F. R. C. S., Eng.
J. Curtis, A. M., Del.	J. Moore, M. D., Eng.
A. Cowperthwait, Ill.	A. Noxen, M. D., Can.
J Crooks, Pa.	A. Peltzer, Germany.
H Fetterhoff, Pa.	Wm. Pierce, Pa.
E Fisher, N. Y.	A. Rembaugh, Pa.
E. Foster, Vt.	Wm. Read, Pa.
C Goodman, A. B., Mo.	H. Reinhold, Pa.
W. Gilman, Pa.	Samuel Starr, Pa.
W. Hathaway, Pa.	D. Smith, Pa.
James Haslett, Vt.	Wm. Slough, Pa.
J. Hardy, M.B.C.M., Va.	Wm. Trites, A. B., Pa.
James Hall, N. Y.	

The following named gentlemen received honorable mention for superior theses:—

Subject.

O. B. Bird, Philadelphia, Pa.—Metastasis.
J M. Curtis, A. M., Wilmington, Del.—Rheumatism.
C H Goodman, A. B., St. Louis.—Theory of Cure.
C B Knerr, Fogelsville, Pa.—Concus'n of Brain.
W. R. Read, Phila.—Proving of Cimicifuga.
W. B. Trites, A. B., Phila.—Sanguis Hominis.

Altogether, 84 students have been in attendance at the college, representing the following States and countries:—

From Pennsylvania	44	From England	2
" New Jersey	10	" Maryland	1
" Vermont	4	" Dist. Columbia	1
" Ohio	5	" Missouri	1
" New York	3	" Texas	1
" Delaware	3	" Kansas	1
" Illinois	2	" Canada	1
" Virginia	2	" Saxe-Weimar	1
" Cuba	2	" Prussia	1

The valedictory address was delivered by Henry Noah Martin, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine in the College. From his very able address we select the following paragraphs:—

Your high hopes present an unclouded sky, and a boundless future is spread out before you, dressed in the garb of beauty and loveliness, and there seems absolutely nothing to mar the glorious view; but as you direct your thoughts more to the near future and analyze those nearer objects, you find much to be corrected—not of God's work, but of man's folly—and as you proceed with critical eye and skilful hand, with the scythe and plough of science, to cut down the weeds of error and unearth, uproot, and exterminate the deep growing fibres of prejudice, you will find a life labor in the work of educating the people up to those advanced posts of medical science to which you will be the pioneers. As you cross the threshold of a life devoted to such honorable uses, it becomes our duty to lay before you more in detail the nature of the duties which you will be required to perform. You are to receive this day the evidence of past zeal in the pursuit of knowledge and of present fitness to contend with the powers of disease, and let this thought glow upon your minds during all your future professional life; let it reflect as from a mirror upon every act that, next to the worship of the Deity, to be a priest of the holy vital flame is the most sublime vocation of man. To occupy so exalted a position reflects dignity upon the man, and while this is true the maintenance of your own dignity should help to sustain that of the profession. Dignified manners and urbane deportment, added to scientific acquirements, will force a respect for your profession, even among your enemies. Dignified, but kind and gentle manners in the sick room, will win the confidence and esteem of the patient. With the confidence that you have the power to give back that priceless boon—health, which is dearer than all the wealth of the Western Continent; say, that you may save his life, he rests all his hopes upon your efforts. Carefully watch and guard this trust; it is a holy one; the welfare of a human soul and body may depend upon your success. The republican monarch, true nobleman of the nineteenth century; the ruler of an empire attired in his wealth of baubles; the princely merchant; the industrious mechanic; the brave soldier who has faced the cannon's mouth, and who lies bleeding and mangled upon the crimsoned field; poets, artists, learned jurists, all, when sickness comes or death threatens, welcome your presence, and place their hopes in God and confidence in your skill. This is a relationship which you might well shrink from if not sustained by noble and conscientious intentions. Bound to society by such ties, and placed in the attitude of such near relationship to the Supreme Being, you will, when you enter the sick room, never forget who you are, and what your office is; and as you approach the temple of nature, shattered though it may be by the inroads of disease, approach it with awe and reverence. The sorrow-stricken husband, weeping wife or mother, or waiting children, as the case may be, anxiously listening for your approaching footsteps, greet you as almost a human savior, and watch with agonizing solicitude every look and every emotion that passes over your face. Is there hope? or will the sable mantle of death soon shroud this spiritual abode? Gentlemen, these are trying moments, and I entreat you to be cautious both in the declaration of a diagnosis and prognosis. You will find it the most difficult of questions to decide, how and when shall I impart these afflicting tidings? Thus the sick chamber becomes the birthplace of sorrowful memories, and to the true physician it has a peculiar sanctity. But the pursuit of our profession is not all a gloomy one. It has its cheerful side. The confiding love of innocent children, the gratitude of parents and the esteem of friends, make it in many respects a delightful one. All our sympathies and affections are continually active, and serve to inspire our natures with noble desires and exalted aspirations. To one who is imbued with such desires and aspirations, it would be superfluous to caution against the danger of degrading his profession to money-making purposes, and especially to you, gentlemen, would it be unnecessary. But while you all entertain most honorable intentions on this subject, be warned against the folly of making yourselves the almoners of charity. When the profession come to be regarded as a body of men whose duty it is to serve whoever may require their skill, without a money consideration, they encourage one of the most pernicious of all vices in a community, i. e. begging. Delicate sensibilities soon become blunted by continued reception of alms.

In every large town dispensaries should be established, and these should be self sustaining. By this I mean that those who are the recipients of the services of a dispensary should pay something towards its support, and thus avoid the self-abasement of pauperism. It will be your duty also to prompt the people in the larger towns to build hospitals and generously sustain them. You may well say, you give advice, but where is the evidence in Philadelphia that you have needed it. We can only advise you to follow our counsel and not our example. In this connection I cannot forbear giving you a short history of our efforts during the past two years to raise money for our dispensary. Believing that the prejudices of the people against Homœopathy had so far disappeared that those of our citizens who were distinguished for their benevolence would generously aid us in the furtherance of so laudable a purpose, we placed in the hands of a reliable gentlemen the names of such persons, without regard to their medical faith, with directions to solicit aid for a Homœopathic Dispensary. Those who were Allopathic believers spurned him from their doors, heaping such epithets as "humbug," "quack," etc., upon him—names which they no doubt learned from their gentlemanly medical advisers—while those who adhered to Homœopathy, and were loud in its praises, refused aid, upon the plea that they had given all they could afford to Allopathic institutions. Out of their abundance they contribute large sums of money to aid in educating young men in a system which they confess to be murderous; also to support institutions which send doctors among the poor to impose a practice upon them which they under no circumstances would tolerate in their own families. Out of all these great incomes, and from the sympathies of these widely-known, benevolent, and generous-hearted Philadelphians, *only* fourteen dollars and fifty cents were gathered as the result of three months' constant effort. Those who have received the benefits of the dispensary, and there are about 80 patients daily, contribute each at least a penny, and so, unaided by any but the thankful poor, we have supported an institution which we trust has done much good. What report have we to make also of our hospital stewardship? Surely, have we not buried our talent in the sand? What other city in the whole world has had such favorable opportunities vouchsafed to it, as Philadelphia? Not in Benares, in the East Indies, nor in any of the cities of Continental Europe, nor in London, where commodious hospitals are under Homœopathic control. And how is it in our own country, where free institutions exert the most favorable influences upon homœopathic progress? St. Louis, Cleveland, and other cities boast their Homœopathic Hospitals. The ladies of Cleveland have recently, by means of a fair, raised $2000; while New York and Boston are not inactive, the homœopathists in the latter city having already accumulated a permanent fund of $20,000, to be devoted to that purpose, and the ladies of Pittsburg, not to be outdone, have by means of fairs, realized large sums of money to sustain a commodious Homœopathic Hospital, which has been established there by the munificence of her citizens. But here in Philadelphia, where the first Homœopathic College in the world was established, a fact which has come to the knowledge even of far-off and frigid Iceland, here, towards whose generous hearts all homœopathic eyes and feet are turned, that here in this medical Mecca of the world, there should be no Homœopathic Hospital, is a burning shame—a monstrous disgrace. But gentlemen, this disgrace does not attach so much to our citizens as to ourselves. We have been divided, and our dissensions had well-nigh forfeited confidence in our ability to conduct to a successful issue so important a trust. We had no right to expect aid from a proverbially generous community while we were so ungenerous towards each other; but now all dissensions are healed, and "peace reigns within our borders." Our two colleges have consolidated and our physicians are now nearly a unit in support of the new institution. With a college whose corporation rests upon a solid foundation, and whose trustees and faculty are elected for life, thus giving it permanence and stability, there seems now nothing to hinder the accomplishment of our highest aspirations. We appeal then to you, ladies, in behalf of those young men of our country who intend to devote their lives to the practice of our noble art, to commence this grand work at once, so that they shall have the advantages of clinical instruction in an hospital. Place it under the control of business men, so that it shall be far removed from all liability to financial distress. Surely this will not be a difficult work, in a city where the the patrons of homœopathy represent so many millions of dollars. Let us have an institution that all friends of homœopathy can point to with pride. We have been able to demonstrate to these young men the efficacy of homœopathic medicines, in chronic diseases, and nothing seems wanting now to complete our plan of instruction, but the means of demonstrating the power of our drugs upon those suffering from the varied forms of acute disease.

GRANT.

Philadelphia's Quota to His Inauguration.

For the few past days this city has been alive with carpet-baggers. Strangers, in multitudes, on their way to Washington, centred here from the North, East, and West. Our hotels were filled and our restaurants did a rushing business. One unacquainted with the fact that the horde of visitors was but stopping here on its way to another place, could easily have imagined that some great popular festival or celebration was here to be held. The newsboys found ready responses and pennies to their cry of "TELEGRAPH, fifth edition," for the idle flutterers after the Washington sensation were eager to peruse the latest news about the arrangements of that affair. Flags and streamers gaily twined, in the first breath of spring, from divers poles and steeples in honor of the time, and our pretty misses and "Grecian-benders" on the streets put on their most ravishing looks and attire in order to catch the eyes of the fellows from other places, who lounged on the corners and the hotel steps. Broadcloth and crimson neckties were encountered everywhere. Sleek chaps of the light fingered gentry observingly mingled in the crowds, and if reports are to be believed, many fat pocket-books mysteriously disappeared. In addition to the great influx of strangers, our own citizens were all excitement. The "inauguration" has been the inevitable theme of conversation; even the weather was discounted in friendly greeting, compelled to give place to the query, "Are you off to Washington?" If the response was in the affirmative, then instead a long talk about the probabilities of obtaining quarters and victuals in that focus of politics and agitation. Everybody seemed to know that that city was already crowded to suffocation; that the shops of the bakers and the bars of the eating-houses were almost depleted, and that bad whisky was the only thing then to be procured. To sleep on a billiard-table or bunk on a hotel floor was not considered so bad; but to sleep out of doors or roost on a fence was not to be thought of. Notwithstanding, all who were able to command either the necessary time or funds expressed the intention of attending the "coming-in" of the President-elect, and consequently the carpet-bags were prepared and furnished. Both yesterday and the day before all the trains on the Baltimore Railroad ran jammed, and ran in quick succession. To-day, however, is the great day. The strangers and the citizens are all on the wing. Of course, the depot of the Baltimore road is the centre for the aggregation of the crowds. That road has been making most extraordinary preparations in anticipation of the thousands who would pass over it on their way to the capital. All its available cars have been collected at this end of the line, and engines without number have shrieked in eagerness to speed away. Last night hundreds of persons assembled in and around the depot, in hope of being able to get away then, but weresadly disappointed, for the cars were not sufficient to carry them. Judging from the crowded mass thronging the doors at the first 'peep o' day" this morning, it would be nothing but a fair inference that many of them did not return to their homes and hotels at all, but cat-napped it on convenient cellar-doors during the night, so as to be on hand for the first train in the morning. The cars began departing very early—soon after daylight—and trains upon trains, long and crowded, have continued running as fast as they could be coupled together, ever since. But the throng at the depot has not diminished. As we go to press, they are pressing each other, with nervous and aggravating violence, in at the doors and up to the ticket window. Corns and bunions are in tribulation, and buttons stand no chance. It would be impossible to estimate the number of persons from this city alone who are going to Washington, but it certainly will reach many thousands. They are going singly, in pairs, in squads, as private citizens, and as members of political or other organizations. Many of these associations went this morning, and other many are going during the afternoon and evening. The most of them are accompanied by bands of music, and are strong in point of numbers. The Republican Invincibles, who have been assigned the right of the civic part of the inaugural procession, started away with some two hundred members. They carried their victorious campaign colors, and, in their neat black suits and fatigue caps, presented a handsome appearance. The Chief Marshal of the Club, George Truman, Jr., was in command, assisted by Messrs. Henry Todd and Ezra Lukens. The Berry Campaign Club also took with them a strong force. They go to Washington by steamboat. The Good Will Fire Company delegation, about one hundred strong, met at their house in Race street, and marched thence to the Baltimore Depot. Beck's Band accompanied them. Mr. William R. Leeds acted as their marshal. The Harmony Fire Company, previous to going to the depot, made a short street parade. Some 200 men were in line. A fine band of music preceded them. They were neatly dressed, and pulled a most handsome carriage. The Mantua Hook and Ladder Company of West Philadelphia left last night. The Taylor Hose, the Franklin Engine, and other fire companies go this afternoon. Most of the military, political, and fire organizations had specially chartered trains to convey them to the capital. A number of the members of City Councils have clubbed together, and chartered two cars, one for sleeping purposes and the other for eating purposes. They leave this afternoon. By this nice arrangement they obviate the necessity of seeking for board and lodging at Washington. They felicitate themselves upon the happiness of the idea, and with good reason. All day the city passenger cars running to the Baltimore depot have been crowded to excess. "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." While the grocers and provision dealers suffer by this exodus of their customers, the tailors, shoemakers, and barbers who prepared the 'Inaugurators" for their trip have reaped a little harvest. For the comfort of our citizens who have gone and are going to Washington, it is sincerely to be hoped that the weather to-morrow will be as genial as it is to-day. Then everything will be lovely, etc.

MYSTERIOUS.—Mrs. Anna Jones, aged sixty-seven years, left her home on Twentieth street, below Carpenter, on November 9, 1868, and has not been heard of since until last Friday, when her body was discovered in a swamp, near White Hall, Delaware county, by a number of boys. The body was taken to Media, where it was identified by her friends, and interred.

KIDNAPPING.

An Outrageous Transaction—Two Policemen Kidnapped and Thrown into Prison.

At a late hour on Saturday night the proprietor of a grocery at Brabant and Ann streets, Richmond, called on Policemen Thomas Hussey and Andrew B. Irons, of the Eighteenth district, to quell a disturbance in his place. The officials went in, and after entering the door was closed, and they were set upon. They managed to get the better of the scoundrels, and succeeded in getting their prisoners to the station, where, after a hearing on Sunday morning, before Alderman Neill, one of them, named Pat. Dougherty, was held to keep the peace, and another, named William Boyce, was bound over for assault and battery on the policemen. Yesterday afternoon these police officers were arrested—one being taken while on his beat and the other as he left his home to report to the station for duty. Both were ran all the way down to Alderman Frank Devitt's office, on Fifth street, above Christian, where a hearing was given them, after which they were held in $1500 bail, and as no one appeared to go their security, they were sent to prison. By some means or other the kidnapped men communicated their condition to their friends—one of whom, a wealthy gentleman, at an early hour this morning appeared before Magistrate Devitt to go bail. He was informed that the bail was increased to $3000, and that unless he produced the deeds of his property he could not be accepted. Not having these documents with him, he was compelled to leave the place without securing the release of the policeman. Another of the friends immediately called on Devitt, and placing a $10 on his desk demanded a transcript of his docket. This was declined, and the gentleman left, thinking that if he insisted upon his rights he might be sent as a companion to the men already unjustly locked up in the County Prison. Information of the matter was conveyed to Mayor Fox, who sent for District Attorney Sheppard, and after a long consultation, found that the only remedy was a writ of habeas corpus, which would bring the policemen before the Court. Up to the hour of going to press, the case had not been brought to the attention of the judges. Whether the subject of taking charge of Alderman Devitt was considered at the interview between Mayor Fox and District Attorney Sheppard has not transpired.

Mayor Fox has signified his intention of not removing any of his police except for cause, and it seems that where a cause does not exist some of the Democracy are disposed to make cause sufficient for removal. In the above case one man was on duty and the other was about reporting for duty, and their arrest would preclude the possibility of their being able to reach the station. As the Lieutenant would know nothing of their whereabouts, he would be compelled to report them absent without leave, and on this the Mayor would discharge them; so that it can be seen that the object of kidnapping and taking them where their friends might not possibly hear from them was to give a reason for their discharge.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Till-Wapper Captured—Annie Holland Again in Trouble—A Tinware Thief—Cut a Lad—A Wife-beater—Assault and Battery and Robbery.

—Edward Steel, aged 23, yesterday afternoon entered the liquor store at Tenth street and Passyunk road, and stole $1·20 from the till. He went out, and returned with the intention of doing the same thing, but the proprietor was in waiting, and, as the fellow stepped towards the drawer, nabbed him and took him before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him for trial.

—Annie Holland keeps a den on South Front street. She was before Alderman Dougherty this morning on the charge of stealing a watch from a man who was foolish enough to go into the place last night. Annie, who has been frequently before the committing magistrate at the Central Station, was bound over for trial.

—Bill Eckert stole a lot of tinware from the front of the store of J. G. Kohler, on Second street, above Noble. The property was recovered when Bill was arrested. After a hearing before Alderman Toland he was sent to prison.

—John McDonald was arrested last evening at Seventh and Shippen streets, on the charge of attacking a lad and cutting him in the side. A policeman of the Seventeenth district arrested him, and Alderman Bonsall held him for a further hearing.

—Dennis Devine, residing in Gafney's avenue, at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, last evening assaulted his wife very rudely. He damaged her face to such an extent that her best friends couldn't recognize her. For this Alderman Bonsall sent him to prison.

—Alderman Kerr this morning held James Hagan in $1000 bail for a further hearing this afternoon on the charge of assault and battery and robbery. The complainant was George Williamson, who alleged that he was attacked last night by Hagan and others, at the Musical Fund Hall, and robbed of $40.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.—A committee of the Bar of this city have prepared the annexed petition to the State Legislature:—

The following bill having been introduced into both the Senate and House, we beg leave to submit our reasons in its favor:—

"That in no case now pending, or which may hereafter be brought in any court of this Commonwealth, shall any person be disqualified from testifying as a witness, by reason of his or her being a party thereto, or otherwise interested in the result thereof."

Except in actions by or against the representatives of decedents; and provided that this act shall be operative only in the city and county of Philadelphia.

REASONS.

The law has been in successful operation in England for more than ten years.

In New York for about ten years.

In New Jersey about eight years.

And is the law in the United States Courts sitting in Philadelphia.

The anomaly is presented here of one rule of evidence between Fifth and Sixth streets, and another, totally different, between Fourth and Fifth.

All the advances in the law, thus far made in this State, were limited in their operation to the city of Philadelphia, as witness the act allowing a judge to enter a nonsuit.

The law requiring affidavits of defense.

Practically at this day, parties are allowed to testify for themselves in the following cases:—

In filing affidavits of defense.

In filing affidavits for the continuance of cause.

To prove service of a subpœna.

In applications for attachments, and to set forth fully, under oath, what is expected to be proved by the absent witness.

To make affidavits of the loss of original papers, and thus lay the groundwork for the admission of secondary evidence.

In proceedings in equity, both parties file their sworn statements; and, both at law and in equity, each party is at liberty to call and examine his adversary, under oath, in open court.

And yet the jury, who desire all the light that can be furnished them, are not allowed to hear the testimony of parties who, of necessity, are the best witnesses, and know all about the various transactions; and their examination enables the jury to see the exact point in controversy.

This last advance is found by experience to work admirably in bringing out the whole truth, and is demanded by the spirit of the age. Let the experiment be made in Philadelphia.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.—The Legislative Committee on the election contest between Judges Thayer and Greenbank met again this morning, pursuant to adjournment, in Select Council Chamber. Some nine election boxes of that number of precincts in which the correctness of the returns were questioned, were to have been opened and examined this morning, but it was decided to postpone that matter for the present. In consequence of this decision Mr. Simpson, of counsel for contestant, began the calling of witnesses for the purpose of rebutting the testimony offered by the witnesses of the respondent. A number were sworn from the various divisions in the various wards, and testified that they had voted the Republican ticket in the October election.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—Mayor Fox this morning, in the presence of the Lieutenants of Police, publicly thanked Policeman Roan, of the Sixteenth district, for his attention to duty, as showed in his effecting the arrest of the young man Donaldson, who was in possession of a horse and wagon and a load of cotton, all of which had been stolen from citizens residing in Chester.

FIRE LAST NIGHT.—The alarm between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, was caused by a slight fire at the planing mill of Geo. North, at Franklin street and Girard avenue. It was discovered and extinguished by Policemen Nash and Crook, of the Twelfth district. It is supposed to have ignited from friction in some of the machinery.

A HORRIBLE RECORD.

Shocking State of Affairs in the Indiana State Penitentiary.

The revelations of the horrible crimes and wholesale debauchery perpetrated in the Indiana Southern Penitentiary make up one of the most shameful and disgusting records furnished in the annals of prison life. Hereafter, when we desire to excite the loathing of a liberal-minded public, instead of referring them to Delaware, we will point them to Indiana. An investigation of the management of the State prison, located at Jeffersonville, in that State, since the contract system was inaugurated, four years ago, developed, among other astounding circumstances, the fact that the offices were farmed out by a set of unscrupulous and bestial politicians. The successful candidate for Warden paid $5000 for the position, the salary being but $1500 per annum. All save one of the directors are implicated in the corrupt practices which have rendered the management infamous. According to the evidence of a number of witnesses the directors were to receive a stated sum per annum, in return for which they were to keep the Warden in his berth. To reimburse him for all these expenditures, he was to be allowed certain privileges, one of which was that the guards of the prison and the contractors' foremen might board at his house, and the prison should furnish provisions, servants, fuel, etc., making the entire board bill a clear profit—no small item in itself. A tax in proportion to their pay was levied on the guards and officers of the prison; presents were demanded and received from contractors; and blank receipts were taken to be filled up at convenience.

The women were debauched and all sorts of excesses were committed. Drunkenness and lust held high carnival. Their favorites among the women were allowed privileges, came and went at will, spending the day outside the prison walls and returning at night to riot or sleep, while those who refused to submit or threatened to tell tales, were stripped and whipped on the bare back with the "cat o' nine tails." One mode of amusing themselves on Sunday was to strip the women and have them run races, while those drunken reprobates laughed at the fun. Sometimes a drunken headache made them cross; then woe to any poor devil of a convict who might get into the way! He would be whipped for amusement. One poor old man named Campbell, sixty years of age, on such an occasion got what the witness called an "outrageous whipping." No one can tell how many stripes that grey-haired old man received. The next day he was carried to the hospital and on the next he died.

Some of the stories were so horrible that the Legislature was compelled to institute a mock investigation. A committee was appointed. They were wined, dined, smoked, saw nothing wrong, and returned with a flattering report. The killing of an Irishman, and the sworn statement of the Steward, who was discharged for exposing the debaucheries, gambling, cruelty, bribery, and misappropriation of funds, compelled the House to appoint a second committee. The last committee has just completed its disgusting task. They worked day and night. No reporter was permitted to be present. Witnesses were examined separately. When they completed their labors the prison officers were discharged, new ones appointed in their places, and thus the matter ends for the present. Doubtless the people of Indiana will devote more attention hereafter to the subject of prison reform.

CABINET-MAKING.

How President Lincoln Did It.

A Washington correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post*, in correcting some misstatements respecting the formation of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, gives the late President's own version as it was on one occasion stated by him in the presence of several gentlemen from Connecticut, with particular reference to Secretary Welles. The correspondent says:—

Mr. Lincoln stated that upon the night after the election he remained in the telegraph office until 1 or 2 o'clock, at which time it was reasonably certain that he had been elected—that he went to his residence and retired, but that he did not and could not sleep, his thoughts naturally turning to the great responsibility which devolved upon him, and he began to consider whom he could call around him as his advisers and supporters; that during that night and the subsequent day his Cabinet was blocked out substantially as it was afterwards formed; that a few changes were subsequently made, but that no change was made in the New England member, either as to the individual selected or the position assigned him.

Mr. Lincoln also stated that he was subsequently opposed in his choice by Mr. Hamlin, by Hon. Preston King, by Governor E. D. Morgan, by Mark Howard, Esq., and others who urged the selection of Mr. Welles. What influence these gentlemen may have had in preventing a change in Mr. Lincoln's original plan cannot, of course, be stated. It is known that he was pressed to appoint Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Amos Tuck, Hon. N. P. Banks, and others. His determination to appoint Mr. Welles was announced some time before he left his home. Hon. Mr. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who went to Springfield to urge the selection of Mr. Tuck, stopped at Hartford on his return, and stated that Mr. Lincoln said to him that the New England member of his Cabinet had been determined upon, and that it was Mr. Welles.

When in Hartford in the winter of 1860, Mr. Lincoln spent a day with Mr. Welles, and the interchange of views on the great questions before the country which then took place, Mr. Lincoln often alluded to as having made an impression on his mind, as it influenced and probably governed his action in selecting the member of his Cabinet from New England.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opera To-night.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This morning William Henry Rawle, Esq., appeared before Judge Ludlow, and through his counsel asked for a special injunction to restrain Mr. Bergfeld, the manager of the French opera troupe, now singing at the Academy, from selling for the performance to-night the proscenium box No. 3, on the ground that he had engaged and used it on Monday night last and then intimated that probably he should want it again to-night, which he deemed a contract. But in violation of that supposed bill the said Bergfeld had agreed to allow Mrs. Bloomfield Moore to have the same box for this evening, in violation of his (the complainant's) right. The Court dismissed the bill for triviality.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were resumed this morning.

George Barker pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a number of meerschaum pipes, having been found in a store at Third and Market streets, one night, with the stolen pipes in his possession.

Henry Derr was convicted of a charge of forgery. It is proven that he wrote a letter to G. L. Rush, a wine merchant, asking him to send by the bearer $50 to pay for a barrel of herrings, and to give the bearer also a glass of wine, and to this he signed the name of Mr. Shoubserger, his employer. Mr. Rush detected the forgery, and, though he gave the bearer the glass of wine, but not the money, and then he caused the prisoner's arrest.

Jacob Berger was convicted of assault and battery on his old mother. She said that her son and his wife lived in her house, but were frequently under the influence of liquor and troublesome, and on the occasion complained of he struck her several violent blows with his fist. When asked if these blows made her sick, she replied that she was a poor woman, and had to do her daily labor, and had no time to get sick.

William Ritterson and Felix O'Toole were charged with larceny. It was testified that O'Toole was sitting in a grocery kept by one Mrs. Farley, when some one came in and paid that lady $17, which she put into her till. She had occasion to go into an adjoining room, and when she returned O'Toole and the money were gone. She followed and seized him and was taking him to an alderman's office, when Ritterson came up and inquired what the difficulty was. When she told him he asked O'Toole to lend him a knife, and O'Toole gave him something. Mrs. Farley concluded to let her prisoner go free until she could procure an officer, and shortly afterwards Ritterson was seen to bide something under the step of a neighboring shanty. A little girl living in the shanty found it there and gave it to her father, who returned it to Mrs. Farley. The jury convicted O'Toole of larceny, and Ritterson of receiving the money knowing it to have been stolen.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. W. J. Jacobs. A criminal prosecution, upon the charge of secreting goods with intent to defraud creditors. Before reported. The defence denied the imputation of criminal intent. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Moore vs. Casselberry and Evans. An action of ejectment to try the title to property at Third and Willow streets. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

No other case was taken up to-day.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate having passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill at 2 A. M., adjourned until noon.

At 12 o'clock the Senate again met.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a joint resolution in relation to the lands and other property of W. W. Corcoran, in the District of Columbia, used by the Government during and since the Rebellion. It instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payment from Mr. Corcoran until he shall have taken the test oath.

Mr. Howard understood that Mr. Corcoran had abandoned his property here and gone and stayed abroad during the war. He also understood that Mr. Corcoran had been a Rebel sympathiser, and he wanted to know why such a man should be paid at all.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Corcoran was entitled to compensation for his property without being required to take such an oath, and therefore he would not vote to impose such an oath upon him.

Pending the vote Mr. Sherman made a report from the committee of conference on the bill to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to concurring in the report of the committee, and also in opposition to the general principles of the bill, denying that Congress had a right to declare the effect of previous legislation.

Mr. Sherman briefly explained the action of the committee of conference.

Mr. Sprague, in behalf of the suffering industry of the country, earnestly protested against the passage of this bill, a measure better calculated than any other yet proposed to bring about the repudiation of the national debt, and certain to do so if the people were true to themselves.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the bill improved by the action of the conference committee, and again urged the view that Congress has no right now to change the contract originally made between the people and the bondholders.

Mr. Doolittle thought it exceedingly unwise to attempt to press this bill to a vote now, when less than twenty-four hours of the session remained, and when there was so much urgent business to be done. The report of the committee of conference presented really a new bill, and it could not be properly considered in a hurry; and even if passed, the President would not have time to examine it and give his approval. The bill itself he regarded as a measure for the benefit of foreign holders of our bonds.

Mr. Corbett said there were two classes of foreign holders of American bonds—those who held Confederate bonds and those who held United States bonds, and he thought it but right that the legislation of Congress should protect the interests of the latter class.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the First Page.

Mr. Shanks, from the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners, made a report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Various resolutions for extra printing were reported by Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, and gave rise to considerable discussion. Some of them were adopted and others rejected.

Mr. Broomall, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, called up the report made by him last Saturday in reference to the disoursement of the contingent fund.

Messrs. Eckley and McCullough, members of the committee, denied that the committee had ordered such report to be made, and the latter denied that there was any evidence to justify the statement that employees in the Executive Department had been employed by the Democratic party during the last Presidential campaign.

Mr. Broomall said he had personal knowledge of that fact, and asserted that he had been authorized by the committee to make the report.

Messrs. Arnell and Field, members of the committee, verified the statement of the chairman.

Mr. Broomall then reported a resolution directing that no expense shall be incurred for furnishing or carpeting the hall of the House, committee rooms, etc., unless the work be previously authorized by the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a joint resolution directing that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, in lieu of fees, mileage, etc., for summoning witnesses and compelling the attendance of absent members, be reimbursed his actual expenses.

After explanation by Mr. Boutwell, both resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Griswold presented the memorial of the German Republican General Committee in relation to a change of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Broomall, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution to allow the committee clerks at the rate of $6 per day for the time actually spent in official duties.

Mr. McCullough opposed the resolution, stating that there had been evidence taken before the Committee of Accounts showing that some clerks to committees had not rendered one hour's service during the Congress.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, March 3.—The West Virginia Legislature ratified the constitutional amendment to-day.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 3—Cotton firm; 400 bales sold. Flour dull and heavy, and lower; sales of 6000 barrels; State at $5·60@7; Western at $5·40@7·9; Southern at $6·25@12; California at $6@10·50. Wheat declining. Corn firmer and advanced 1c.; stock scarce; sales of 31 000 bushels mixed Western at 96@97c. Oats firmer but quiet at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $31 1-2@31 35. Lard quiet; steam, 19c. Whisky firm at 96½@97c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	153¼	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105
Ph. and Rea. R.	91¾	Toledo & Wabash	66¼
Mich. Southern	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	64¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89¼	Mil. & St. Paul pf'd	77
Chi. and N. W. com	81½	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	89¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30½
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¾	United States Exp.	48½
Pitts. & F. W.	118	Tenn. 6s, new	66
Pacific Mail S. Co.	101¾	Gold	131⅞
West. Union Tel.	36¾	Market irregular.	

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The change to firmer rates in money noticed late on Monday, was again felt among the brokers to-day, and the market was active at 7 per cent. currency interest to 7 per cent. gold interest. The borrowers upon the railway stocks paid the highest rates for money, and seemed to be the most urgent borrowers at the close of the day. The brokers in the public funds of the United States paid no higher than 7 per cent. currency interest, and in some instances money balances were left with the leading houses in this department of the Stock Exchange at 6 per cent. The public funds themselves were higher at the close of the day than on the opening sales of the morning by ⅛@¼ per cent., and left off nearly or quite as high as on Monday afternoon, after undergoing several fluctuations through the dealings of the day. The old 5 20s of 1862 were 117¼ per cent., and the new of 1867, 112⅜@112¼ per cent.

"In the Gold Room there was a disposition manifested to 'bull' the market, and the sales, which left off 131¾@131⅞ per cent., last night, advanced to 131⅞@132@132¼@132⅜@132⅝@132⅞ per cent. The cash gold was comparatively easy, and the buyers for a rise paid 4@6 per cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. The present upward movement is ascribed, by street rumor, to two or three prominent firms who are supposed to have combined to advance the price of gold and money and to depress the prices of the railways at the same time. In this last object, assuming the rumor to be true, they seem to be fairly successful; as the advanced rates for money have not been without effect in creating, at the close of the day, a depressed feeling in nearly all the New York and Western roads."

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon, at the rooms, No. 607 Walnut street. The essay will be read by W. F. Corbett, Esq., of the *Associated Press*. The new by-laws will also be acted upon.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant-General Sherman—A Valuable Present from His Admirers—He is Addressed by A. T. Stewart.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present to General Sherman—The Purchase Consummated.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—This morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Hamilton Fish, Benjamin H. Field, William H. Aspinwall, and William Scott, of the committee appointed by the subscribers in the city of New York to the fund for the purchase of a residence and furniture for Lieutenant-General Sherman, attended by Alfred M. Hoyt, nephew of General Sherman, General Butterfield, Judge Hilton, and Solon Humphey, also of the contributors, visited the army headquarters by appointment.

On entering General Grant's office Mr. A. T. Stewart approached and informed him that they had come prepared to consummate the purchase of the residence and furniture on I street for the purpose of presenting the same to General Sherman, and at the same time handed to General Grant a bank check for $65,000. The General received the gentlemen cordially, and expressed his great gratification at General Sherman being the recipient of such a high mark of friendly consideration.

The General then produced the deed of the house and a bill of sale for the furniture, handsomely engraved on parchment, signed and acknowledged for record and bearing the requisite signatures of Gen. Grant and his wife. This being completed, it was evident that the parties met as business men to present the business with which they had been entrusted.

Interview with General Sherman.

After a short interview with General Sherman, who was attending to his duties at a desk in the same room, while the committee were engaged with General Grant, the chairman, Mr. Stewart, made known their desire to have a private interview. General Sherman then invited the committee to an adjoining room, usually occupied by General